The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,248 New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.

BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE VIA THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms on which excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
B. L. BALLAARAT.	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th Mar.
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
P. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	603	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1066	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR.	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. SHANNON...	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M. L. to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and Gibraltar, London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles and London direct.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to Steamer for Brindisi and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
TANJORE....	2263	450	C. Fraser	24th Mar.

or other steamers.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	10th Mar. 1888.
BORMIDA	31st ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	630	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	11th March.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN SINCLAIR"	3,000	J. R. Kewley	10th Mar. 1888.
CLAN MACKENZIE	3000	S. Beer	20th ,, ,,
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	22nd Apl. ,,

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles) by these steamers.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	on or about
CLAN CAMERON"	2,500	P. C. Crockatt	11th Mar. 1888.

This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, and passages are granted at reduced rates.

For particulars as to Cabins Plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will SAIL for Liverpool on 6th March. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th Feb., 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th March, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,495 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 19th March, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 14th March, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Huzara 2078 ,, ...on or about 11th April.
S. S. Kerbela 1976 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th March
ASIA	J. Harris	3550	480	4th April
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th ,,
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3387	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3813	400	15th Mar.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3432	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	5100	500	27th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. B. McDougall	5100	500	15th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	30th ,,

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The last named steamer has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light through out saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 6, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN DRIED APPLES.

An excellent substitute for the Fresh Fruit either for Pies or for Stewing.

Per Tin, Re. 1-9, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Apricots, Greengages, Pine Apple, Grapes, Peaches ...... Per tin Re. 1-3

Pears, Plums, White Cherries ...... Per tin Re. 1-3.

Strawberries & Raspberries ...... Per tin Re. 1.

Apples ...... per tin As. 9.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES

- KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
- KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
- KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
- KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
- KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
- KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
- KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
- KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
- KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT

1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STATIONERY ITEMS.

	Rs.	a.
Date Cases, gilt leather, for Drawing-room, Table or Wall ......Each Rs. 2 and	3	0
Nickel Date Case, horse-shoe patterns	1	8
Pen cleaners, a novelty, black stand, Re. 1-4 ; Nickel stand	2	4
Paragon Copying Cases, very portable ...Each	7	8
Patent Copying Book Reservoir Dampers... ,,	2	8
Porcelain Slates from as 12 to	2	8

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR BALLS, DANCES, AND DINNERS.

THE favourable position enjoyed by TREACHER & CO., in consequence of their extensive dealings, empowers them to offer high class Wines and Spirits of unexceptional quality at comparatively low rates ; as evidence of how much this has been appreciated by their Constituents, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to make the gratifying statement that the Bombay Custom House returns show that the Company's importations are far in excess of those of any other European House.

Upwards of 250 Messes are supplied by the Company, as well as a large number of Clubs, Coffee Shops, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—Of the choicest brands.
CLARETS—Absolutely pure and perfectly sound.
BURGUNDIES—Of superior body and flavour.
SAUTERNES—Soft and delicate.
SHERRIES—Quality of the highest standard.
PORTS (Sandeman's)—Unsurpassed.
BRANDIES—T. & Co.'s brands equal the best importations.
WHISKIES, Scotch and Irish—Fully matured.
GIN AND HOLLAND—Guaranteed sound and wholesome.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS—Genuine brands only.
BEERS AND STOUT—Bass's, Guinness, &c.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

451 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality	Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 6 Do. do.	Rs. 150, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, ,, Single Shot, Winchesters	Rs. 65

Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles	Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,, ...	,, 13	,, ,, ,, 2500 ,,	,, 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Tram spass the door to all parts of the city.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

- DIAMOND BROOCHES
- DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
- PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
- DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
- LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
- DO. DO. RUBIES
- DO. DO. PEARLS
- EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

PILSENEER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN (" KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. | Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the labels without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES
AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Upcountry Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their " Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

- SOAPS,
- TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
- TOOTH PASTE,
- PERFUMES,
- EAU DE COLOGNE,
- TOILET VINEGAR,
- RAZORS AND STROPS,
- POMADES,
- HAIR WASHES,
- HAIR BRUSHES,
- NAIL BRUSHES,
- CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LARGE SHIPMENT JUST to HAND in 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz. Bottles.

Comprising the following favourite Sweet Perfumes :—

- WHITE ROSE
- HELLIOTROPE
- JASMIN
- WOOD VIOLET
- JOCKEY CLUB
- FORGET-ME-NOT
- FRANGIPANI
- OPOPONAX
- SWEET BRIAR
- MIGNONETTE

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

- IRON ROOFS
- ROAD ROLLERS
- LAMP POSTS
- GIRDERS
- BRIDGES
- CRANES
- CYLINDERS
- GATES
- RAILINGS
- COLUMNS
- BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
- ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
AMATEUR PEFORMANCE.
THIS EVENING.
IN AID OF THE
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE NEW LECTURE HALL BUILDING FUND.
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
An original Comedy in three acts
BY
HENRY J. BYRON.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Horace Mervyn (A Country Gentlemen)	Mr. H. O'Connor.
Tom Gilroy (his Cousin at the bar)	Mr. Dallas Brooks.
Sir Archibald Drellincourt (a philanthropist)	Mr. Edwards.
Major Billiter (on half pay)	Mr. Alfred King.
Ernest (Mervyn's nephew)	Mr. Mackeson.
Goppinger (from the Colonies)	Mr. Tracy Travers.
Muggles (Mervyn's Confidential Servant)	Mr. G. Grant Craig.
Emily Mervyn (a young Cousin of Mr. Mervyn's)	Miss Fischer.
Fanny Smith (her old school-fellow)	Miss Brooks.
Miss Prescilla (Mervin's sister)	Miss King.
Darbyshire (her maid)	Miss Maude Fischer.

Acts I. and II.—Drawing-room in Mr. Mervyn's Country House.
Act III.—Library in Mr. Mervyn's Country House.
Time.—The present day.
Seats may be reserved at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, or at the Theatre Door. Price Rs. 2. Back seats Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN accustomed to Locomotive, and Carriage work. Salary Rs. 240 to 300. None but a first-class man who has been employed in this business need apply. Copies of testimonials to be sent to LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Office, 32, Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 8-30 a.m.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.
Byculla, 3rd March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH HALF-YEARLY (ad interim) DIVIDEND for the period ending 31st December, 1887, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share has been declared and made PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 12th March, 1888, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to those Shareholders (whose names shall stand on the Register of the Company on the said 12th day of March, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 13th of March, 1888, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and apply to

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Ful directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and, silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet, 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Wholesale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ld. BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 35
Quarterly	" 15	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

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Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1.
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	" 6
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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes to Pupils of the Cathedral High School, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Amateur Performance in aid of Lecture Hall Fund of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 9 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Siam (s), from Suez.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Sir Lancelot (ship), for False Point; and Assyria (s), Gulf and Karachi.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February 1888 was 2,654; daily average, 91; total of new admissions 1,159; number of children vaccinated, 126.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 5th March, 1888, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 31, *viz.*, 1s.4½d. per rupee.

Polo.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes—Captain Phayre, (captain,) Mr. Dixon, Mr. Graham, Mr. Beville, and Mr. Venables, *vs.* White—Mr. Summer, (captain,) Captain Fenton, Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Burney, and Captain Hamilton. Play will commence at 5 o'clock.

Fire.—A fire broke out in the Bombay Cotton Press, Lower Colaba, on Sunday afternoon at about 3 o'clock; but it was quickly extinguished by the press hands. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction caused by small stones having accidentally got amongst the cotton in the "opener." The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at Tank Street, touching the death of Fasunbee, a mendicant woman, aged about 80 years, who had been missing from her house since Saturday morning. Her body was found floating in the Gandee Tank. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Essamoodeen Kumroodeen, aged 19 years, a labourer, employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works. On the 20th ultimo deceased accidentally had his right hand completely crushed in a planing machine. He was removed to the hospital, but tetanus supervening, he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Attempt to defraud the G. I. P. Railway Company.—A Hindoo, named Mahadew Bhaishunkur, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, Head Foreman of the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with intentionally making a false declaration of goods in respect of an iron safe for transmission from Wari Bunder to Burnagur, a station on the R. M. Railway. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 10.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	Chichester	Hartman.
Air de Ballet	Les Etoiles	Eaton.
Waltz	Greeting	Strauss.
Cavatina	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Waltz	Iris	Bucalossi.
Galop	Berliner Pferde-Essen-bahan	Arndt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Cowasjee Jewanjee, an Indian condiment shopkeeper, in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, reported that when he opened his shop on Sunday morning he found two desks broken open, and a number of bills of lading, insurance policies and valuable papers, also Rs. 125 in currency notes, Rs. 20 in cash, Rs. 5 in postage stamps, and a hoondi for Rs. 52 abstracted. It appeared that an entrance was made from the sweeper's passage by removing some brick work under one of the shop windows, and forcing open a small wooden shutter about a foot square; and the exit effected through the back door.

A Female Thief.—Khuteeja, a Mahomedan woman, was yesterday charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing, on the 29th ultimo, Rs. 15 in cash, a knife, and two keys, of Noorumbee, the wife of a fakir living in Muddanpoor. The woman, it appeared, was in poor circumstances and was in the habit of visiting the complainant. On the date in question the accused asked for a night's shelter, which was granted. She slept in the same room as complainant, and remained in the house until the following afternoon, when she suddenly disappeared with the articles which complainant had left under her pillow. A report was made to the police, who arrested accused at Mazagon, with a pair of new silver bangles and two new sarrees in her possession. A third silver bangle was recovered on the following day from a woman, named Chandbee, who stated it was presented to her by the accused. Pleading guilty she was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Distribution of Prizes at a Girls' School.—A meeting for the distribution of prizes to the successful girls attending the Sajanbhoy Meherali Girls' School was held on Sunday last, at the residence of Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Mandevi Bunder, under the presidency of Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee. The secretary, Mr. Rahimtoola Noormahomed, read an account of the working of the school for the last two years, which was considered satisfactory. The Parsee head-mistress of the school read an essay written by her on female education, after which songs were sung by some of the girls. Prizes having been distributed, the chairman, in addressing the meeting in Urdu, referred to the urgent need that existed of spreading female education among the Mussulmans. It appeared that although 230 girls were on the rolls of the school, the daily average attendance did not exceed 100 girls, which was not an encouraging circumstance. There were no girls in the school above the age of eleven years; but the chairman saw no reason why this should be in a school where there were female teachers, and where, therefore, no *purdah* was necessary. Thanks were voted to a Chinese gentleman who had sent silk handkerchiefs for distribution to all the girls of the school, and to Mr. Sayani for allowing the use of his residence; and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of *pan-soparee*, flowers, &c.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

The following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1887-88:—

In the month of January, 1888.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	45,63,488	1,16,94,271	1,62,57,759
Exports	2,02,899	3,22,575	5,25,474
Net Imports	43,60,529	1,13,71,696	1,57,32,285
To the end of the month of Jan., 1888 (Progressive.)			
Imports	2,80,10,871	8,22,28,150	11,02,39,021
Exports	14,02,454	1,22,19,776	1,36,22,230
Net Imports	2,66,08,417	7,00,08,374	9,66,16,791

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1887-88:—

In the month of Jan., 1888.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	19,27,068	66,18,940	85,46,008
Coined & Examined	22,54,021	65,00,024	87,54,015
To the end of the month of Jan., 1888. (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	4,49,76,701	4,69,32,936	9,19,09,637
Coined & Examined	4,45,92,233	4,73,10,547	9,19,02,780

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th March, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·901
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·5
Dew Point	70·8
Relative humidity of Air	·738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNW, NW, NNW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	310

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Committee appointed to consider the Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the Legislature; and to consider also the draft letter on the subject proposed to be sent to Government. In connection with this matter it appears there have been not less than forty-five meetings at which a quorum has been present. The General Committee, which was composed of all the members of the Corporation, met 23 times, the attendance at the meetings ranging from 34 to 15, an average of 22½. The Sub-Committees have met altogether 18 times and the Corporation 4 times. On the amended Bill alone there have been eight meetings—Corporation, 2; General Committee, 2; and Sub-Committee, 4.

On Friday, the greater portion of the afternoon was given up to the speeches from Major Selby and Major Martin, in support of the report and of the letter which embodies the separate suggestions and sentiments of almost every member of the Committee, a fact which doubtless explains the diversity of style which characterises that very interesting literary study.

Major Selby, in moving the adoption of the letter and schedule containing the views of the Corporation, said he was not going to address the Corporation at any very great length, both because the Bill had now been discussed threadbare, and also because of the extreme thoroughness and clearness of the letter submitted to them by the General Committee. Yet the gallant gentleman neglected to fulfil his promise, beginning by quoting an anecdote about "some Greek philosopher, Socrates he believed," and then delivering an oration of inordinate length. He described how each clause had been gone through *seriatim* by the Committee, pointed out how much better it was that the matter should have been dealt with in Committee rather than in open debate, and wished to express his entire disagreement, in the most public manner, with the statement that the Corporation had been wasting their time in discussing the Budget. Major Selby again paid a tribute to the services rendered by the public press and then devoted his attention to the history of the Bill. He wished to say that he most firmly believed in the justice, and the fairness, and good sense of H. E. the Governor—(hear, hear)—and the members of Council. Before he closed his speech, it could be well, if he were again permitted to state what advances should, in his own opinion, be made in the direction of local self-government, and he only gave it as his opinion. The first and chief thing that he thought should be done—and he gave it entirely as his private opinion—was that the appointment of the Municipal Commissioner should be vested in the governing body *subject to the approval of Government.* The next reform he should like to see was the giving-up to the rate-payers of two of the seats to which members were at present nominated by Government. The third reform he would like to see made was that Government should give up its right of nominating to the Town Council. Now in conclusion he, for his part, honestly believed that the government of the city of Bombay could be, and would be, well conducted by its citizens. What he had always advocated, and what he would still advocate, was that there should be an end of shams, and that whatever was done should be openly, truthfully and honestly done. (Hear, hear.) The three great principles that he would ever have kept in view were truth, reality, and discipline. Truth and reality of local self-government, coupled with the discipline of all authorities subordinate to the Corporation, both amongst each other and to the governing body, and the Corporation itself, being under the just and firm discipline of the Government of Bombay—(hear, hear)—so that gradually the government and condition of this Island of Bombay might more and more approximate to the state and government of that thrice blessed and happy island from which many of them came, and be—

> "Broad based upon its peoples' will."
> "And compassed by th' inviolate sea."

(Applause.)

Major Martin seconded the motion.

Colonel Merewether remarked that it was proposed in the letter that the Municipal Commissioner should be carefully excluded from the Port Trust representation. He stated it, not as a mere opinion, but as the result of his personal knowledge and experience for a considerable time, that it had been of very great advantage to the Corporation to have the Municipal Commissioner as a member of the Port Trust. He did not intend to propose any amendment, because he knew it would be useless to do so, as the meeting was only a repetition of the one which had adopted the several recommendations embodied in the letter, but there were several things in the report from which he entirely dissented, and he would accordingly vote against it.

Colonel Portman, like Colonel Merewether, had not been present at the final meeting of the General Committee, and he now found there were many things in the letter with which he did not agree. One particular thing that he objected to was the doing away with the Commissioner of the Police as a member of the Corporation. The Commissioner of Police was in no way a servant of the Municipality. He did not think that that officer was not as fit a representative of the Corporation of the city of Bombay as any other servant of Government. He thought that the Municipal Commissioner should be on the board of the Port Trustees of Bombay, and there should also be nothing to prevent him from being a member of the Legislative Council if he was chosen a member by Government. He did not think anybody had a right to say, that because the Municipal Commissioner was a member of the Legislative Council that he would go against the Corporation. There were several other things in the letter with which he entirely disagreed. He thought the Municipal Commissioner should certainly be supreme over all other executive officers. If those who had filled the post of the Municipal Commissioner were asked their opinion, they would all without exception say that it would be subversive of all discipline if the head of all the executive officers were done away with. He was not going to move any amendment. But he thought that as the matter was about to go to Government, it was the duty of members, who differed with the views expressed in the letter, to say so openly before the Corporation.

Dr. Peterson remarked that Colonel Portman held that no member of this Corporation had a right to say that the Municipal Commissioner could not be trusted to represent the views of the Corporation. He (Dr. Peterson) had listened to that remark with perfect astonishment, feeling, as he did, that he had that right, and that he should not be doing his duty if he did not exercise it now. The whole difficulty of the present position arose from the fact, notorious and patent, that a Municipal Commissioner, who was more especially appointed to represent the views of the Corporation, not only did not represent their views in any adequate manner, but urged views which were distasteful to the Corporation, and had been deliberately rejected by the Corporation.

Colonel Portman: Mr. Ollivant was not then a member of the Legislative Council.

Dr. Peterson could not make the subtle distinction suggested by his friend, Colonel Portman. He was no stranger to that matter. He was one of a small committee, appointed so long ago as 1883, to consider what changes were desirable in the constitution of the Municipality. The Committee discussed the matter referred to them in a great many meetings, and the labour was of the severe kind which Major Selby had described as falling on his Committee. The report was subsequently carefully gone through in full Corporation. The Commissioner was asked to confer with the Committee, but preferred to present it with a blue-book. (Laughter.) It was little short of scandalous that, in the face of the pains taken by the Corporation, all these proposals, with scarcely a single exception, turned up again in the so-called draft Bill subsequently laid before the Legislature, all the Corporation's own proposals being at the same time treated with studied contempt. There was no Corporation in the world worthy of the name that would not resent treatment like that. It was of great importance that Government should understand that this Corporation did resent it, and that if the proposals to which they still objected were allowed to remain in the Bill, they would not be content with the measure. It was not to be expected that they could be content. Rather would they exhaust every step open to them to protest against it, and in the last resort to procure, if they could, a veto from higher authority. Let them then speak and vote that day in such a way as to show that the few dissentients among them, whether they divided the Corporation or not, were in a hopeless minority.

Major Martin said that he had not intended to refer to the subject of the Police Commissioner not being allowed to sit on the Corporation, but as it had been alluded to at that meeting, he would, as a member of the Sub-Committee, at once say that Sir Frank Souter had nothing to do with the question at all: it was only a matter of principle. Continuing he observed, that since the Committee of the Corporation had met there, he had heard various people outside that body talk about the letter and schedule, and a remark that had fallen from a friend of his, who occupied a certain high position, led him to think it was absolutely necessary to give a flat and public contradiction to a statement he had heard made. It had been stated that the schedule and the letter were all very well, but it really practically asked that the entire executive powers should be vested in the Corporation. This statement was absolutely inaccurate. There were only one or two excuses for anybody who said so, either he could not understand what was written in the letter, or he had not taken the trouble to go carefully through every section of that Bill. The Corporation stated over and over again in no less than four or five different places in that letter and their former letter, that they did not ask for executive powers. (Hear, hear.) It was because people had not carefully studied the Bill that such statements as he referred to were made, and he was sorry to say that even some of the members of the Corporation did not seem to have carefully studied it, or they would not have made the remarks they had at times made at that Board. In the new Bill he contended the Executive were given more power than possessed by any Municipal Executive in England. (Hear, hear.) They were left with more power than the citizens of any English city would permit their Executive to possess. (Hear, hear.) It might be asked, "Then why do you leave such sections in the Bill?" And he would reply to that, because it was a proof how thoroughly, honestly, and conscientiously the Corporation had done their duty. The reason was that the Corporation recognized that the Executive in this city had to deal with a population who had had nothing to do with drainage, water works, &c., and therefore it was necessary to give the Commissioner power to act promptly if such schemes were to have a fair chance of success. He said that he was certain he was speaking absolute truth when he said that the general idea outside the Corporation at one time was that they were a parcel of fools. From all he heard at that time he joined the Corporation under the impression that he should find them an obstructive, ignorant body, and that the only way to do good was to shut his eyes and vote always with the Commissioner. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But after he joined the Corporation he began to find that they were not different to any other body of men, that if they did make a mistake now and then they still were generally right. (Hear, hear.) He found that the Commissioner did not know everything,—(hear, hear)—that he was not wiser than anybody else,—(hear, hear)—that he was not always right,—(hear, hear)—that the Municipal accounts were not managed so excellently, that the Act under which they worked was very unsatisfactory, and that the Corporation were not fools, but that they (as his friend Major Selby had said on a former occasion) were as a body wiser than any one of their number. (Hear, hear.) He had asked gentlemen, far better men than himself, why they did not come on the Corporation, and also had asked others why they left; and the replies were always to the same effect, because they could not really under the Act work honestly for good. A friend of his, who was inclined to think the Commissioner should have enormous power, on being asked why he left the Corporation, replied that there were many subjects of great interest he would have liked to have worked at, but he found he could never get information. It was therefore very necessary to correct any mistaken ideas outside the Corporation, such as he had referred to. He was glad to say that he believed that matters were not quite so bad now as formerly, and that the public began to recognize the fact that the Corporation were not a pack of idiots,—(hear, hear)—that they knew what they wanted, and if they possibly could that they intended to get it. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby's proposition was then put to the vote and carried, Colonel Merewether voting against it.

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

HIGH COURT.—March 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

IN THE MATTER OF ACT 34 OF 1858 AND OF THE PETITION OF JEKORE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. D. S. Garud, moved for an inquiry whether Jeyshanker Anupram, the husband of the petitioner, is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. Jekore stated in an affidavit that her husband had been of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs for the last four years. He was entitled to a share in the estate of his late father, Anupram Hurjeewan, who died on the 4th June, 1878, leaving behind him three sons and the widow of his deceased brother. One of the sons died subsequently, and another was a minor of about fifteen years of age. The alleged lunatic and his minor brother, as members of an undivided Hindu family, were jointly entitled to immoveable property, yielding about Rs. 450 per month besides moveable property, worth about Rs. 30,000. The property had been managed by Pundia Motiram Nurseyram on their behalf, but although the petitioner had repeatedly called on him to render to her an account of his management, he had neglected to do so. His Lordship accepted the petition and appointed a committee of enquiry, consisting of Dr. Parker, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Anna Moreshwur Kunte, to examine the alleged lunatic, and to submit a report within a fortnight. Notices were ordered to be served to the parties interested in the matter.

OBSTRUCTING A NEIGHBOUR'S LIGHT AND AIR.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY, KT. *vs.* NUSSERWANJEE SHAPURJEE PARAKH.

A rule *nisi* had been granted in the case last month, at the instance of the plaintiff, requiring the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from building any wall between the plaintiff's and defendant's respective premises, so as to interfere with the free access of light and air to the plaintiff's ancient windows, on the east of his premises, to a greater extent than they were obstructed by an old wall before the defendant commenced to heighten it. The rule now came on for hearing, Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appearing for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appearing for the defendant.

The plaintiff is the owner of a large house situate at Girgaum Back Road, and on the east side thereof the defendant's premises adjoin, between them being a wall about six feet high running north and south. On the plaintiff's premises, close to the wall referred to, are a chawl of two floors, the ground-floor being used as a cow-house, two stables, and another chawl, and a cook-room. All the buildings have windows facing the east, all of them ancient windows, in respect of which plaintiff said he was entitled to an easement of light and air. The defendant had commenced to heighten the wall between the premises, and was rapidly proceeding with the work, and the new erection would obstruct the free access of light and air through the plaintiff's ancient windows and damage his property. The defendant, in an affidavit, denied that the windows referred to were ancient windows. The plaintiff's out-houses were at a distance of from two to ten feet from the wall, which defendant said belonged to him. He and his predecessors in title had used the ground close to the wall as a garden; and trees, much higher than the wall, had grown on the ground, overshadowing the plaintiff's windows, and obstructing the light and air thereof. Defendant denied that by his raising the wall to the height he intended, the plaintiff's ancient lights or access of air would be in any way obstructed.

By consent of counsel on both sides, the court gave defendant liberty to finish off the wall so as to protect it from the weather, but not otherwise to build higher; and the rule was allowed to stand over until the final hearing of the suit. Costs to be costs in the cause.

It is gratifying to learn, observes the *Englishman*, that the demonstration in honour of Lord Dufferin will be representative of all races. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is taking action, and a preliminary Committee will probably be appointed to-day to make the necessary arrangements. We understand also that the Trades' Association are taking the matter up, and that the two principal Mohamedan Associations have offered their hearty co-operation. Of course, the first question to consider is what form the demonstration is to assume. A public dinner has been spoken of, but that may be set aside as unsuitable for various reasons; and, perhaps, of all the modes that may be proposed the presentation of an address in the Town Hall would be as appropriate as any. The short time at our disposal, it further remarks, almost necessarily restricts us to this simple mode of bearing our testimony to the success and nobility of the present administration. The National Mahomedan Association and sixty-two branches have resolved to present a farewell address to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin, on the occasion of their approaching departure from Calcutta.

Some interesting draft rules framed by the Mandalay Municipality were to have been discussed a few days ago. Mr H. Thirkell White, now Acting Commissioner of Mandalay, will, it is expected, work some radical changes in a place where a complete and thorough re-organisation is very much needed. Police Commandants are in future to draw kit allowance for the Military Police under their command. The Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts of Upper and Lower Burma have been called upon to furnish the long deferred statements due by them, for amounts expended during the official year 1886-87 on account of tour charges.

There has been some little commotion in Rangoon lately, owing to Mr. Crosthwaite, the Chief Commissioner, calling upon certain officials for an explanation with reference to the practice of getting men from Calcutta, babus in particular, to fill vacancies in offices, when there is plenty of local talent. What made the Chief Commissioner move in the matter was a memorial of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, and the principal officers who were called upon for explanation are Mr. Biggs, the Comptroller, and Mr. Brown, Examiner, Burma State Railway Accounts. Both the Comptroller and his Assistant Mr. Bhatacharji, the Assistant Comptroller, have had to refuse the applications of several Bengalis.

HIGH COURT.—March 6.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Bayley.)

Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction.

11-87—Payne, G. and S.—Bahadoor Bhica Hurjiwan and another vs. Dewcooverbai,—J. C. Cama.
13-87—Mirza H. K.—Bajabai vs. Balaji Nathooji Taray and others.—Payne, G. and S.
15-87—J. C. Cama.—Merwanji Pestonji Tabac vs. Dinbai and others.—Ardesir, H. and D.
14-87—Mansuklal and D.—Padmavate Vahuji vs Goswani Shri Vithulji Dwarkanathji.—Jefferson, B. and D.
12-87—Ardesir H. and D.—Toolsibai and others. vs. Succaram Gungaram Oodar.—Jefferson B. and D.

Long Causes.

339-87—Muly B. B.—Khushal Nanji vs. Hassumbhoy Bhundabhoy—Payne G. and S.
286-87—Khunderao M.—Syed Mahomed Husson bin Syed Mahomed Hodi vs. Haji Bushir.—Tyabji and D.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott.)

For Judgment on Preliminary Issues.

500-87—Tyabji and D.—Fatmabai vs. Aishabai.—Jefferson B. and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

363-87—Bomonji and H.—Madan Jaggonnath vs. Heerji Hunsraj Mansaklal and D.—Part-heard.
278-87—Craigie L. O.—The Irish Owners Co. vs. Macfarlane, Strong and Co,—Crawford and B.
462-85—Little S. F. and N.—Pestonjee Rhikajee Bhacka vs. Furdoonjee Bhicajee Bhacka.—Bomonjee and H.
464-82—Little S. F. and N.—Sha Bhodraj Purtabhsing *vs.* Charles Agnew Turner.—In person.
417-85—Tyabjee and D.—Zeanissa Ladiee Begam vs. Mir Abool Russool Allumkhan.—Little S. F. and N.
449-86—Little S. F. and N.—Mahaluxumibai vs. Jaikissondas Gungadas—Jefferson B. and D.
502-86—Jefferson B and D—Jaikissondas Gungadas vs. Mahaluxumibai—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

491-87—Jhfferson B and D—Jewandas Ebji Sewji vs Khanimul Chundwani and others.
1-88—Jefferson B and D—Nusserwanji Dossabhoy Fracis and another vs Haji Ismail Abdoola—Macfarlane E and H—Part heard.
279-87—Jefferson B and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub vs Collona Abdoo Rahiman.
438-87—Chalk W and S—Vairsu Nathoo vs Megji Vairsu and others—Little S F and N and in person.
453-87—Little S F and N—John Hamilton and another vs Damodher Jadowji and another—Jefferson B and D.
27-88—Payne G and S—Goma Pitta and others vs Nerbuddabai.
35-88—T. A. Bland Khooma Nanji vs. Hiralal Nagardas—E. Wukin.
43-88—In person—Meya Ahmedji Haji vs. Colonel J. M. Boyd.
45-88—Payne, G. and S.—Nusserwanji Jamasji Mulla and another vs. Nowroji Cowasji Mistry and others—Crawford and B.

Long Causes.

386-87—A. F. Turner—Ajba Khooshal vs. Nursoo Nagoo—E. Wilkin.
226-87—Tyabjee and D—Hussonally Jeroaji vs. Essaji Dossaji and others—Ardesir H. and D.
494-87—Thakurdas D. and C.—Merwanji Framji Postwala vs. Rungildas Itcharam—Mansuklal and D.
521-87—Mirza H. K.—Munji Ramji and another vs. Ranclear—E. Wilkin.
522-87—Ardesir H. and D.—Punalal Poonumchund vs. Marcks and Co.—Hore C. and B.

A RUSSIAN IMPRESSION OF ALLAHABAD.

Colonel Timler, who will be remembered as one of the Russian representatives among the foreign officers who attended the Delhi Camp of Exercise, has been publishing an account of his time in India. It was not to be expected that he should take the world at large into his confidence as to his impressions on professional subjects, but what he says about places like Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow will be at least equally interesting to the general reader. Of Allahabad our late visitor thus writes:—

Our next stay was at Allahabad, where we remained only one day; but this seemed the most fatiguing halt during our whole journey, for we were on our legs the whole time and had perpetually to change our style of dress. From time immemorial this point has been fortified, and in the years 1572 there was built, upon the ruins of the one built by the Emperor Akbar, a fort which has since been altered by the English to suit the demands of modern science; but such alterations have necessitated the removal of the separate towers which were remarkable in an architectural sense. The modern fort contains the largest arsenal in India, and in it there are stored the equipment, armament, &c., of every branch of the Service. Everything in the arsenal has been so well fitted and arranged that men and horses only have to be brought, and in the space of a few hours any particular detail can be fully equipped and start off on a campaign. In 1857 this important arsenal was within an ace of falling into the hands of the rebel soldiery. It was only, thanks to a small body of, Sikhs, who remained faithful to the English, that the possession of the fort and arsenal was retained.

During the manœuvres at Delhi we made the acquaintance of the proprietor of the *Pioneer*, a paper which has the widest circulation in India, and which stands in the closest relations towards the Indian Government. Our amiable hos, Mr. A., had sent to Lucknow an invitation for us to dine with him, and wishing us all to be on neutral ground, he sat his foreign guests down at two round tables, so that no individual received any special mark of preference. We bear this minute circumstance in mind, as the mixing up of foreigners at the various official dinners given to them produced sometimes matters a trifle curious.

After dinner, which terminated according to English custom, very late, we started off for the ball given by the Lieutenant-Governor, at whose residence we made the acquaintance of numbers of the local European society which, as Allahabad is an important administrative centre, is a very large one.

Many of us criticise the English etiquette of the various conditions of society to which Englishmen in India as elsewhere so strictly adhere; but the nearer one observes the English mode of life and the more one lives amongst English people, the more closely one adheres to the conviction that this nation, too, knows how to be affable, hospitable and cheerful, and whilst the English know how to enjoy life and every possible diversion, they can still maintain their balance. Thus during the journey we constantly attended both private and public balls, and all such gatherings were greatly enlivened by the fact that everybody seemed to dance no matter what might be their age. English hostesses have not to invite their guests to dance, as we do at every step; moreover, the English dances are conducted in a different manner to ours. Thus a lady is not asked to take one turn of a polka or a valse, but to dance during the whole time the music may play a particular dance, and whilst that is going on, after taking a turn or two, the gentleman may invite the lady to sit down beside him for a short time and engage in conversation. The result of this custom is that in English society one does not see two beings, who after whirling about in a mad valse for several seconds become veritable puppets, leave each other without exchanging a single word.

The ball at the Lieutenant-Governor's was a very animated one: the ladies' dresses were beautiful, the music was good, and the ball room itself was a splendid apartment, from which one could pass through a verandah into a well laid-out garden. The whole effect of the scene produced therefore an agreeable impression. After supper, and well after midnight, we took leave of our amiable host and hostess, and went to the station, where we found a special train that brought us in the morning to Benares.

The Committee of the Bengal Council on the Calcutta Municipal Bill has made great progress, or short work of the remaining sections of the measure. The next stage will be that of the Committee's report. On this there may be amendments moved in the full Council. But it is not likely that much will be effected in that way, though the bill is admittedly an ill-drawn and badly-worded one. In the meantime, it is rumoured that a requisition to the Sheriff to call a public meeting to protest against the bill is in course of signature This should have been done long ago to have any effect, and all sections of the community might have joined in it.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE TRADE OF MASSOWAH.

A correspondent, writing from Massowah to the *Englishman*, says in reference to the trade of that port:—

The bulk of the bullocks for the use of the army, as well as those for the subsistence of the inhabitants of Massowah, come from Bombay. From there, too, the Government further import large quantities of rice and other grain in addition to the species of khakee, of which the soldiers' uniforms are made, and the pith helmets worn by them. Other stores are drawn from Italy, timber, iron, bricks, lime and other building materials being included among these. The private imports mainly consist of articles destined for the troops, or for those whom duty or the prospect of gain has led to accompany the expedition. Wines, spirits, and liquors of all kinds, including a large supply of Austrian bottled beer, groceries, American tinned meats and fruits in profusion, French tinned vegetables and preserves, cooking utensils, metal buckets, camp equipage, blankets, clothing, sun helmets, rope, canvas, and bedding, figure among the most prominent objects, filling the semi-obscure caverns on the ground floors of the ramshackle structures constituting the chief shops of Massowah. The trade with India seems, so far as I can gather, to be, to a great extent, in the hands of Native merchants having agents here, though there are some Italian and Greek houses also acting on their own account. That with Italy, which includes some French, German, and American goods, is carried on by Italians, while much of the retail business of Massowah of every kind is conducted by Greeks. But the Greeks are to some extent in evil odour here. Prior to the Italian occupation the trade with the interior, which then furnished a fairly large supply of hides, guns, and ivory for export, was almost wholly conducted by them. Their relations with the natives were intimate, and a number of them were in the habit of making periodical journeys for some distance up country. One of them with, whom I have spoken, for instance, had actually settled near Karen, and was making tentative essays at agriculture, when a sudden order from the King compeled his departure. It is, therefore, scarcely to be wondered at that, under these conditions, some men more ignorant or less scrupulous than the rest, should have, with a view to future eventualities, kept up their relations with subjects of the Negus. Whether they have actually played the part of spies, it is beyond my competence to say, but the Italians allege that such has been the case, and that the Abyssinians have been throughout kept perfectly well informed of every step taken against them. The result is a feeling of intense bitterness against the Greeks in general; on the part of a large number of Italians, and one which finds event in scathing insults. This state of things has, perhaps, been intensified by the somewhat theatrical attitude assumed by the French Consul, under whose protection the subjects of the King of the Hellenes now sojourning here are placed, and who had already managed to come into contact with the Italian authorities.

I have said that business is carried on under somewhat primitive conditions, and indeed a lack of dash and enterprize seems, as far as I can gather, one of the leading features of Italian commerce. Wholesale houses decline to run any risk in sending goods to Massowah, and I was assured by a gentleman connected with the shipping interests that in the case of fully two-thirds of the goods arriving here through his agency cash had to be sent with the order. Yet the Custom House returns show the imports are heavy, and that the 8 per cent. advalorem duty levied on most of them reaches a round sum. This money is supposed to be devoted to the development and improvement of Massowah itself, but as yet the result is anything but outwardly striking. The export trade, which was steadily developing at the outbreak of hostilities, is all but nil, being confined to a few mother-of-pearl shells and the hides of cattle slaughtered here. Before the war not only was there plenty of hides and ivory sent down from Abyssinia, but a portion of the Soudanese exports which used to go out by way of Suakim were beginning to find their way to Massowah. In those days, too, there was a fair import trade in Manchester goods for the natives, and also in silks from India for the wealthier among them.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 6.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ 9.—Prize Distribution, Alexander Girls' School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Departure of M. S. Ballaarat.
Ahmedabad Horse Show.
„ 10.—Ahmedabad Horse Show.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
Meerut Spring Meeting.
„ Public Meeting and Examination of pupils of the Institution for Deaf Mutes, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 4-30 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be present.
„ 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Volunteer Tournament.
„ 13.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ Distribution of prizes to Presidency Volunteers by Countess of Dufferin.
„ 15.—Gohelwar Horse Show, Sonagadh.
„ 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 17.—St. Patrick's Day.
„ 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
„ 20.—Umballa Spring Races.
„ 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
„ 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
Umballa Spring Races.
„ 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Guzerat Pig-sticking Meeting.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
„ 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
„ 3.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
„ 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
„ 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
„ 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
„ 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
„ 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
„ 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
„ 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
„ 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
May 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
„ 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.

The *World* says:—Lord and Lady Middleton's house-party to meet Prince Albert Victor at Birdsall included the Maharajah of Cutch Behar, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds and Lady Alice Godolphin-Osborne, the Duchess of St. Albans, and Lady Louise Beauclerc. On Tuesday, 7th February, Captain Johnstone, by "special request,' brought his hounds over from Hackness, and the largest field ever known in Yorkshire was the result. Unfortunately the scent was bad, but two foxes were killed. Lady Middleton gave a dance in the evening, which was kept up till six in the morning. Next day there was a meet of Lord Middleton's hounds, and it was very late before the Bidsall party put in an appearance at the annual Middleton Hunt Ball, which took place in the Assembly Rooms at Malton. Mr. Alec Willoughby made a very capable M.C.; the building was resplendent with flowering shrubs and scarlet cloth, and amongst those who were present were Lord and Lady Galway, Lord and Lady Henry Nevill, Lady Victoria Leveson-Gower, Julia Lady Middleton, Lady Elyne Erskine, and Colonel Heneage Legge.

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	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	6	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Sweet bread per each	0	4	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloir, per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	6	0	2	3
Do. small	0	2	3	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	—		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	8	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	8	0
Do. Small per each	0	4	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. Cabul, per box	0	4	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	12	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	6	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Figs, Bombay, per dozen	0	3	6
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	6
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	1	4	0
Peaches, per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1	0	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	4	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	6	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	6	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	2	0
Oored Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	5	0	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr	1	0	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per			
Vegetables—			
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Kurrachee, Middling size, per maund	3	0	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	6	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Turnips, large, per doz.	0	6	0
Do. small, per doz.	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	0
French beans, per seer	0	1	0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per doz	0	5	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	6
Water cresses per small bunch	0	0	8
Cocoanuts whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	8	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	14	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	3	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
Pickles, Country.			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Dry Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, per each	0	1	0
Do. small do.	0	0	9
Surmaye, large, per each	0	12	0
Do. small, per each	0	3	0
Palah, large	0	1	0
Do. small	0	0	6
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	4
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

REUTER's financial telegram of Saturday evening from London conveys no fresh news, all the usual quotations coming unchanged.

The General Produce Markets were also without further movement, excepting that for Linseed, in which the considerable drop of 1s. 3d. per quarter in Liverpool quality is reported. The week's Imports of Linseed, given as 34,000 quarters, were 7,000 quarters heavier than for the previous week.

To our latest advices regarding Cotton we have now to add that the Liverpool Market opened quiet this morning ; probable sales 8,000 bales ; Imports, 6,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	3,52,245
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	64,844
Other Deposits	Inc.	9,06,116
Government Securities	Inc.	26,701
Loans	Inc.	1,74,624
Bills Discounted	Inc.	3,80,806
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	4,20,671
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	5,36,455

The increase in the Bank's Cash Balance is not large at some 5¼ lakhs, but it is sufficient to indicate the absence of any thing like pressure, as indeed might be expected from the comparatively limited amount of business now passing. It will be seen from the figures given above that Private Deposits had increased materially during the week covered by the Bank's Statement ; and though, on the other hand, Loans and Discounts had increased a little, the net result as to trade requirements is a diminution of 3½ lakhs, while the cash has been further helped by some increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—Pending the receipts of further advices from the governing markets, ours has been rather tame to-day, with only a small business doing in ready stuff, and little enquiry for forward contracts, exporters generally being still out of the market. A rather weaker feeling has been shown by sellers in some cases ; but prices have, upon the whole, been steady at Saturday's closing rates. Europeans are said to have contracted yesterday to sell "Good" Broach for this month's delivery, at Rs. 232, native dealers having been the buyers ; but we have not heard of higher than Rs. 231 having been offered to-day. The reported sales comprise some 600 bales of Bengals, at 180-1 ; a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Barsee and Chalisgaum at Rs. 222, and Rs. 191, respectively ; some Wadwan at Rs. 204-6, and Bhownuggur at Rs. 201 ; and a little Broach, at Rs. 238. Some old Compta was also taken at Rs. 176 per candy.

WHEAT.—A moderate business is reported in old Ekdani, but nothing fresh has transpired in forward contracts in the new crop, and the market may be called steady at previous rates all round.

SEEDS.—Demand has sprung up again for old *Linseed*, and a considerable business is reported, leading to an advance of 1½ anna per cwt., the market closing firm at Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. Other Seeds are neglected, but nominally unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,353	bales.
Wheat	10,345	cwt.
Linseed	6,199	„
Gingelly	3,014	„
Groundnuts	4,748	„

FREIGHTS keep pretty steady as to rates generally for ready business ; but the market continues anything but lively, and enquiry for forward room is very faint. We hear that relets have been done to-day for Marseilles, at 18s. 3d., and for Antwerp, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been weak again to-day, although, as mentioned above, there has been nothing fresh from the other side to go upon to-day, and rates, which opened at a decline of 1-32d. from Saturday's closing quotations, now generally show a fall of 1-16d. therefrom. Some forward business has been done to-day in 3 months' sight Credit at 1s. 4⅝d. ; and ready Bank Wire Transfers were sold at 1s. 4⅝d, but the quotation at closing was 1-16d. lower. Transfers for the monsoon months have been quoted at 1s. 4 17-32d. We call the market steady at closing, at the following rates for ready business :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 3-4d.	„
Francs do.	1·77.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady at 97⅞ for Fours for money during the greater part of the day, but latterly 97 15-16 has been quoted. For the 30th account, 97⅝ to 11-16 has been the rate, and 97 7-16 to ½ for the end of April. 103¼, nominal, is the quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Though rather more active than at the close of last week, this market has not been buoyant, and most of the changes in Mill Scrip have been in favour of buyers. Alliance Cotton Manufacturing are Rs. 15 lower ; Queen are Rs. 10 down ; Jevraz Balloo and New Great Eastern have declined Rs. 5 ; and Manockji Petit Rs. 2½. James Greaves have improved to the extent of Rs. 5. Mofusil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are up Rs. 10 for the second issue. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th Feb. as compared with the statement of the 21st Feb. 1888 :—

	Feb. 21.			Feb. 28.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,52,743	15	0	50,52,743	15	0
Treasury Balance	1,74,04,518	9	7	1,80,40,712	3	4
Other Deposits	3,47,14,355	13	1	3,63,70,706	10	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,08,723	2	9	4,82,449	15	10
Sundries	15,63,335	3	3	16,05,395	11	7
Rs...	7,92,43,676	11	8	8,15,52,008	8	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	55,07,056	0	0	56,95,618	15	0
Other authorized Invtmts	61,89,903	0	0	61,30,743	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	97,93,641	2	1	90,30,770	12	4
Credits on do.	64,08,467	12	3	66,95,297	0	3
Bills discounted	2,51,88,886	7	7	2,59,46,510	11	7
Balances with other Banks	8,60,656	9	1	8,36,545	12	6
Bullion	5,828	15	6	6,093	3	6
Dead Stock	11,10,546	5	7	11,13,970	7	1
Stamps	14,241	15	0	13,871	5	0
Sundries	11,74,851	5	6	11,76,608	5	0
Cash at Head Office	71,00,560	13	11	1,01,81,190	1	5
Do. at Branches	1,55,89,036	5	0	1,47,24,788	14	11
Rs.	7,92,43,676	11	8	8,15,52,008	8	7

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd March as compared with the statement of the 25th Feb. 1888 :—

	Feb. 25.	March 3.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,62,713	74,14,958
do. do. at Branches	23,14,120	22,49,276
Other Deposits	2,46,79,673	2,55,85,789
Post Bills	15,706	15,573
Cash Credits undrawn	11,54,905	8,00,229
Rs	4,78,77,117	4,87,15,825
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	35,75,507	36,02,208
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	45,64,590	47,05,989
Loans, on Security of do.	27,86,842	29,61,466
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,671	5,466
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,38,68,961	2,42,49,767
Stamps	27,999	27,912
Dead Stock Rs. 5,86,514 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,01,858	3,01,514
Bullion	1,34,800	1,34,800
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,90,844	5,70,173
Cash and Currency Notes	1,16,20,045	1,21,56,560
	4,78,77,117	4,87,15,825

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—March 4, at Clapham, London, the wife of W. Williams, of Bombay, of a son. [Telegram.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTHS.

CROMBIE—March 3, at Madras, the wife of D A J Crombie, of a daughter.

FILGATE—February 27, at Shapur Mircha, Tirhoot, the wife of F R Filgate, of a son.

PELLEREAU—February 20, at Luchmapur, District Midnapur, the wife of H E Pellereau, Asst Engr, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—February 27, at Grace Ville, the Fort, Bellary, Benjamin Alexander Blake, Retired Deputy Collector and Magistrate, aged 65 years, 8 months and 8 days.

BIRD—February 24, at Mardan, Alicia Isabel ("Quinta"), the wife of W J A Bird, Esq, Public Works Department, Punjab.

MOORE—February 27, at Shahjehanpore, George Veitch Moore, Lieutenant, Scottish Rifles, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888.

THE inquiries which have been made in Parliament on two successive days concerning the provision of a graving dock for Bombay show that as much interest is felt in the question at home as here. It is not perhaps the same kind of interest, and there are considerations connected with the question which naturally claim more attention here than at home. There, of course, people will look upon the scheme—especially since Lord Cross has pronounced it to be a matter of urgent necessity—as an important element in the greater enterprise of imperial defence, in which the re-armament of distant fortresses, the defence of coaling stations, and the strengthening of British naval force in every ocean are purposes of primary necessity. And since, whatever is done, India will have to pay for it, people at home will not be too careful that the work is carried out with economy. Considerations of economy belong to the Indian view of the question ; they will not prevail unless the India Office is more successful in influencing the Admiralty than it traditionally has been in its bargains with the War Office, for we always have to be prepared for the possibility that "My Lords" will make the Admiralty view of the question prevail over the view which the India Office, if it were always a vigilant guardian of Indian interests, would insist upon.

There is just a possibility—we hope it is nothing more—that the Admiralty may force on the acceptance of a scheme very largely in excess of the naval requirements of the East India Station. When Sir John Coode came here more than two years ago, under instructions from the Admiralty to draw up a report on the provision of a graving dock for Bombay, it was understood that he came with something less than a free hand. He reported according to his instructions, and the result is a scheme which it is very doubtful if that eminent engineer would have devised had he been free to report what in his own professional view would be best adapted for the requirements of Bombay. Sir John Coode's, it is understood, is one of the projects which, as Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst have announced, are under the consideration of the Admiralty and the India Office, and to authorities at home who are disposed to be enterprising at other people's expense it recommends itself as an extremely costly affair, and as one going quite beyond the necessities of the case. It would give a much larger dock than is required, unless indeed a first class ironclad and a cruiser or two were in constant occupation, and in providing over-generously for ships of great beam and draught it ignores the fact that a graving dock which has to put up small ships as well as large should not be laid out on too ambitious a scale. With this scheme we should have to pay £300,000 for a dock too large for the real requirements of the port, and by no means well adapted for the ordinary run of work. Another disadvantage would be that in order to keep open the approach to it constant dredging would be necessary, and if this could be done for much less than a couple of lakhs a year we should be very fortunate. By way of a middle term between Sir John Coode's scheme and a modest project for the enlargement of the existing Duncan Dock at a cost of about five lakhs, is one, locally prepared, which may best be described as a reasonable modification of the larger plan. This would give a dock on the same site, but one not so deep or so costly by £120,000, and one that would not entail the dredging of a channel as a recurrent charge. The smallest of the three schemes has, perhaps, least chance of acceptance, for it would be of no service if a ship of large draught had to be docked for repair. Ships of that class would need to go elsewhere, and at present the nearest accommodation for them would be Malta—if they were not of too deep draught to go through the Canal—or Hongkong. But it is a subject for inquiry whether in the graving dock which the Port Trustees contemplate making provision could not be supplied for the occasional service to ironclads for which there would be no room in the Duncan Dock. And before any decision is come to in the matter it is to be hoped that the fullest consideration will be given to the question whether the problem cannot be solved more economically than by making entirely distinct provision for the graving requirements of the navy and of the mercantile marine.

There are, of course, great advantages in having the naval dry dock on the Government Dockyard property. The workshops are there, and it is understood that there would be some difficulty in finding room for them on any other available site. If that difficulty could be got over there would be much to be said in favour of making common provision for the mercantile marine and the navy. The navy alone could not find full occupation, or anything like it, for a graving dock of even moderate dimensions. For a large part of the time it would remain empty or only partially occupied. On the other hand, although the Port Trustees would find plenty of work for the graving dock which they contemplate building behind the Prince's Dock, it may be doubted if the dock would be so fully engaged that the occasional presence of a war ship would be an incumbrance. We are aware that there are difficulties in the way, and objections to which both the Port Trustees and the Admiralty would naturally attach weight. But these are not times when one need apologise for suggestions in aid of economy. We ought not, at any rate, to wait until the spectacle confronts us of two graving docks only partly employed before we face the question whether it is possible to make one serve the purpose. There is, indeed, a reasonably wide choice of means, and the public will be reluctant to think that absolutely nothing can be done by way of combination between the Port Trust and the Admiralty to provide for at any rate a part of the requirements of the navy in these waters. The adaptation at the cost of a few lakhs of the Duncan Dock to the requirements of vessels of the navy of smaller draught, and the construction of the proposed commercial graving dock with the necessary provision for the occasional docking of an armoured cruiser of the first-class, might prove an economical compromise between two costly schemes. The costly experience of the Hog Island Lift is a warning against a too sudden embarking upon large enterprises, and the Government should see in the financial consequences of the venture an additional reason for economy in this. It would be out of harmony with the Indian naval administration of these days to spend a rupee beyond the actual necessities of the case. The Indian marine is one of the few departments concerning which no one has thought it fit to preach economy, for the simple reason, we believe, that there is no department less in need of it. It would be greatly to be regretted therefore if the fruits of good management on this side were wasted by the insistance by the Admiralty upon plans costly beyond the necessities of the case. We should be sorry to pronounce dogmatically upon any aspect of the case, even in so good a cause as that of economy. All that we insist upon is that there should be careful inquiry before the policy of separate graving accommodation for the navy and the commercial marine is finally resolved upon, for the public will be reluctant to believe, until cause has been shown to the contrary, in the impracticability of the more economical alternative.

IT will be remembered that when a Bill was before the Bombay Legislative Council to secure a close time for the wild birds of the jungle in the breeding season, the late Mr. Morarjee Gokuldass, a man of high character and excellent sense, surprised and indeed startled his European colleagues by declaring that while he would readily vote for a bill to protect the life of the unoffending cows from the butcher's knife, he could have nothing to say to a measure intended to save the lives of jungle birds which were in comparison of no account whatever. The well known benevolence of the capable and energetic man of affairs who thus unexpectedly turned the tables on those who considered that a demand for a close time for little birds rendered it impossible to suppose that the reference to the unoffending cow in the hands of the cattle-slayer was intended as a mere *tu quoque* or a covert sneer. It was the honest expression of a feeling very general amongst the natives of India that there is something more sacred in the life of kine than in that of birds or beasts of less value to man. The notion of eating up as food animals which bountifully yield the best of all sustenance for mankind, and besides take part in all the work of the farm which they make fruitful, is repugnant not only to their humanity but to their sense of the proportion of things. This feeling has developed into a religious conception of the duty and sanctity of revering and indeed of worshipping the cow. The recent judgment of the North-West High Court reversing the decision of a magistrate who convicted some Mussulmans of the offence of "destroying an object held sacred by Hindus" in the sight of the passers-by, has made a profound sensation amongst the Hindu community. The section of the Penal Code under which the magistrate held that they were criminally amenable was held by the Judges of the High Court not to apply, as a cow did not come within the definition of "an object of worship." A public meeting was held in Allahabad to formulate a memorial to the Viceroy, praying for an alteration of the law which would protect the feelings of Hindus from outrage by acts involving the destruction or the mutilation of animals held sacred by them. A change of the law in this sense would of course render penal the slaying of peacocks, or even of alligators basking in pools of unusual sanctity ; but it may be assumed that the memorialists would be satisfied with a measure providing for the protection of cows from slaughter. That is all that is really asked for. Of course even the memorialists must be aware that it is impossible for the Government to accede to their prayer even to that extent. But it is worth noting that two Europeans, one of them a barrister-at-law, and the other a man who was identified with an agitation which was not inspired by any sympathy for native aspirations, attended the meeting, and joined the Hindus in urging upon the Government the advisability of legislating to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of cows for food purposes. Mr. J. E. Howard based this demand on the ground that the Government of India as the universal landlord was bound to take measures to secure an increase of the live stock needed for the cultivation of the soil. This argument, addressed to the self-interest of the Government, was not strengthened by appealing to the interested party to modify the law in conformity with the religious feelings of the majority of the population. Mr. F. T. Atkins, like Mr. Howard, argued that the Government was bound to take measures for promoting and encouraging the improvement of agriculture. The wholesale slaughter of cows while no adequate provision was made for increasing and improving the breed of cattle was strongly deprecated by Mr. Atkins. He also pointed out that the judgment of the Allahabad High Court had greatly afflicted the Hindus, and had given rise to race antagonism, by encouraging low class Mussulmans to kill cows and oxen under the eyes of men of the other creed, endangering the public peace and adding to the general excitement. We cannot, of course, ask that the lives of kine should be protected by law, but it is surely possible to put an end to the scandal and provocation of wantonly killing cows in the very presence of men to whom such an act is inexpressibly revolting. As Rajah Ramphal Singh said very fairly at the meeting held to move the Government of India on the matter, it would not be tolerated in England that butchers should kill animals on the road side or in public places, "for such a sight would cause ladies to faint away" ; why then permit an act of the same kind in India where the animals slain are looked on with veneration ? As a mere measure of police and public decency such acts should be prohibited, specially where race antagonism adds a special danger to the sectarian animosities which such exhibitions perpetuate.

THE Governor's most recent appointment to the Legislative Council will be warmly approved of. It was the turn of Guzerat to have a member selected from that Province, whose interests, commercial and agricultural, cannot be too efficiently represented, and in Mr. Behechardas Veharidas it will have a representative who commands the respect of a wide circle of his countrymen. His efforts for the promotion of agriculture and for the development of the resources of the province in various ways—notably in the cultivation of tobacco—have been widely recognized, and his nomination to a seat in the Legislative Council is a very appropriate recognition of enterprise, capacity and high character.

THE following notification was gazetted last night :—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Mr. Behechardas Veharidas to be an additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR opened yesterday afternoon three new wards for sick animals, in connection with the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit hospital for animals. The ceremony was witnessed by a large and influential company of European and native ladies and gentlemen. Both the Governor and Lady Reay, who accompanied his Excellency, were decorated with flowers and heartily cheered by the assemblage, when they left.

THE following is the reply of the Government to a petition which was recently presented with reference to the overcrowding of tramcars :—

MEMORANDUM.—With reference to Government Memorandum No. 2,526, dated 26th August, 1887, Mr. Maneckjee Jamsetjee Chandana and others are informed that as it appears from the letter of the Managing Director, Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, that the only feasible way of increasing the space provided would be for the company to charge greatly increased fares, and as His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that such a step would not meet the wishes of the large majority of passengers by these cars, His Excellency in Council is unable to comply with their request.

A TWO days' sale of work, the proceeds of which are intended to be used in the establishment of a home for child widows at Poona, has been held on the premises of the Young Men's Christian Association, Peter Street, Manchester. Mrs. Moorhouse, the wife of the Bishop of Manchester, opened the sale, and delivered an address, in which the claims of the child widows were advocated.

MAJOR YATE's escort, on its way back to India from the Afghan Frontier, arrived at Khush Robat on the 22nd February. It will march on *via* Farrah to Kandahar.

MR. SANDERSON has been most successful in this season's Kheddah operations, some 30 miles east of Goalpara ; 250 elephants have already been captured, and it is expected that more may be secured before operations are brought to a close.

IT has been arranged that Mr. Furdonjee Jamshedjee will act as Inspector-General of Revenue and Settlement Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. A. J. Dunlop on leave for six months. A more satisfactory appointment could not be made, as Mr. Furdonjee's former experience in Revenue and Settlement work eminently fit him for the duties of the office.

THE Minister of Hyderabad intends to abolish the Debt Commission as at present constituted, and to appoint in its place an unwieldy committee of twelve persons who are simply to go into the history of each claim—not to decide whether they should be paid or not. The *Deccan Times* hopes that if ever this idea were entertained, it will be abandoned before it assumes any practical shape. It would be a retrograde movement, and carry with it the sinister appearance of an attempt on the part of the Government to shuffle out of the payment of just dues, for a time at any rate. The Debt Commission has, we are informed, made good progress, and would probably have soon finished its labours. Apart from this, the Commission was appointed, if not by actual order of the Supreme Government, at least with its full approval, and it is therefore unlikely that such a proposal would meet with acceptance from it.

THE late Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer expressed a wish that his Semitic books should be presented to the Free Church Foreign Mission Committee. In accordance with this desire Mrs. Keith-Falconer has given the chief portion of the works, numbering upwards of four hundred volumes, to the library of New College at Edinburgh.

LORD BINNING, who goes out to India to join Lord Dufferin's staff, will be much missed in his regiment, the Blues, where, the *World* remarks, he has been foremost in everything, and has earned a high reputation for professional zeal. There was a talk at one time of his lordship joining Lord Carrington in Australia, but this idea he abandoned.

THE *World* remarks :—An effort was made in very high quarters to obtain the appointment of Viceroy for Lord Lorne, but Lord Salisbury firmly resisted the sinister suggestion ; and probably it was not very eagerly pressed when full particulars of the emolument were forthcoming.

THE papers, in announcing Lord Lansdowne's appointment as Viceroy of India, state that the salary of that post is £20,000 a year. This, remarks *Truth*, is the nominal amount, but as the Viceroy is paid in silver, and the value of the rupee is considerably depreciated, the salary is now really not more than £13,000—a sum which does not cover the expenses, if the entertaining be well done and the household properly maintained.

SOME correspondence respecting Central Asia was issued with the Parliamentary papers on Feb. 16. A despatch contained therein and dated Sept. 17, 1887, from Lord Salisbury to Sir West Ridgeway, concerning the settlemet of the Afghan frontier between the Aeri Rood and the Oxus, conveys to the Commissioner the Queen's entire approval of the manner in which he performed the very important and responsible mission with which he was entrusted. The Government, fully recognising the difficulties with which he had to contend, were sensible of the resolution and judgment with which he met them, and had no doubt that it was to his firm but conciliatory conduct that the satisfactory termination of the labours of the Commission was largely due. An interesting contribution to the correspondence is a letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan to Lord Dufferin with regard to the withdrawal of Russian claims to Kham-i-Ab and the acceptance by that nation of the views of the British Commissioner with respect to that part of the frontier.

A LETTER with a remarkable history has been delivered at Stonehaven to Mr. James Stevenson, engraver, Evan-street, formerly of H. M. East India Civil Service. The letter, which simply contained a Christmas card, was posted in London, as appears from the postmark, on Dec. 9, 1867 and is addressed as follows :—"Mr. Stevenson, H.M.E.I.C.S., Ganges, Canal Depot, Canal Bungalow, Hardwar, North-West Province." As appears from the stamp impressions on the envelope it had passed through the post-offices at Hardwar, Dehradoon, Bombay, and Roorkee, and the Persian, Arabic, and Devanagavi characters pencilled on it give ample testimony that in its travels the letter had puzzled the officials of many an Oriental post-office. Eventually the missive found its way to Scotland, and, after a lapse of twenty years, has been presented to its owner, Mr. Stevenson, who returned home from India many years ago.

THE acceptance of the Presidency of the Board of Trade by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, says the correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, is likely to give Lord Salisbury some trouble. One consequence of the appointment of the right hon. gentleman is to reduce Baron De Worms to a political cipher, and the result is that the Baron and his friends are wroth. When the President of the Board of Trade was in the Upper House, Baron De Worms had a considerable position in the House of Commons, but under the new arrangement he will become a mere assistant to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. "The Baron and his friends are bitterly disappointed. He was recently toasted at Berlin as President of the Board of Trade ; and he will, I hear, resign rather than accept the slight which has been put upon him. I believe, however, that other changes are in contemplation, and that promotion will be found for Baron De Worms. He will, at least, receive an Under-Secretaryship, and may even be made the head of a department."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states that the India Office has come to a decision regarding the proposal of the Indian Government that in future the Chief Commissioner of Burma should hold the title of Lieutenant-Governor. "This measure was justified, in the opinion of the advisers of the Indian Government, by the great increase in its work and responsibility owing to the annexation of Upper Burma, and it was maintained that the effect of the change would be to induce officials of a higher class to take such an appointment in future. The India Office has, however, determined, it is said, without actually rejecting the project, to leave matters as they are for the present."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 4.

It is not expected that the proposals made by Russia regarding Bulgaria will have any practical result.

Russian Military Circles are greatly irritated at the attitude assumed in the matter by other Powers.

Large stores of provisions are being laid in at Warsaw.

The rumoured Conference of the Powers to discuss the Bulgarian question is contradicted.

THE POSITION OF THE POPE.

ROME, MARCH 4.

His Holiness the Pope yesterday made a speech at the Sacred College of Cardinals in which he declared that his position was unbearable.

ATTACK ON SUAKIM.

CAIRO, MARCH 4.

A large body of Dervishes attacked Suakim to-day. After four hours' hard fighting they retreated, leaving a hundred of their number on the field. Our loss was Colonel Tapp and five men killed and fourteen wounded.

H. M. S. Dolphin and Albacore are still throwing shells at the main body.

THE STATE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, MARCH 5.

The daily bulletins issued regarding the State of the Crown Prince's health state that his Royal Highness sleeps fairly well and the cough is less troublesome, nevertheless the anxiety felt for his recovery is not at all lessened.

Prince Wilhelm has left San Remo.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, MARCH 5.

The Emperor William is suffering from a fresh cold and sleeps badly.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is now on his way back from America.

OBITUARY.

Admiral the Right Hon'ble Sir Astley Cooper Key, G.C.B., F.R.S., aged 67.

Charles Cecil John Manners, 6th Duke of Rutland, aged 73.

THE THIBETAN DIFFICULTY.

THE THIBETANS PREPARING TO RESIST THE BRITISH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The Thibetans are collecting a force in the Chubi Valley with the object of reinforcing Lingtu when the British cross the frontier.

The Rajah of Sikkim will not come to Darjeeling to meet the Viceroy; but Phedon Lama, one of the chief supporters of the English policy at Sikkim, will visit the Viceroy.

THE VICEREGAL VISIT TO DARJEELING.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin's reception at Darjeeling was very successful.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

Colonel Ameer Khan, of the Patiala State, is here inspecting and purchasing army clothing for his Patiala troops.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and family left last night for the North-Western Provinces *en route* to Bombay.

Yesterday morning, while the ship Glengary was proceeding down the river, she collided with the American barque San Joaquim moored at Budge Budge. Both vessels were seriously damaged.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Pugh are of opinion that the shareholders of the Goosery Cotton Mills Company are incompetent to elect a secretary in general meeting, this power being delegated to a Board of Directors; and, moreover, the retirement of Mr. Robinson does not cause a vacancy in the secretaryship.

The total receipts of the District Charitable Society last year amounted to Rs. 96,335 exclusive of the sale of Government Securities from the Society's reserve fund amounting to Rs. 10,000. Of this sum Rs. 210 were contributed by the Government Port Commissioners and the Municipal Commissioners. The public subscriptions were Rs. 210. The expenditure amounted to one lakh.

Raja Doorga Churn Lau's donation of Rs. 10,000 with interest on Rs. 9,000 will be distributed among Christian and native poor, one-third being given to the former and two-thirds to the latter.

THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR'S OFFER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has offered ten lakhs of rupees towards the defences of India and also his troops and material of war and his personal services in case of war.

POLO TOURNAMENT AT MEERUT.

At the polo tournament at Meerut to-day the 7th Hussars beat the Bays easily.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 5.

The Maharajah of Travancore has gone back to Travancore. The *Mail* says his visit has been a great personal and political success.

THE GAEKWAR AT OOTACAMUND.

The Gaekwar arrived at Ootacamund yesterday.

TRANSFER OF COORG TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Mr. Sturrock, Collector, South Canara, has been sent to Coorg to report on the proposal to transfer the administration of that province from the Government of India acting through the British Resident at Mysore to the Government of Madras. Coorg will probably be added to South Canara and form a sub-collecterate.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE PHENOMENON AT PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is in a state of great excitement about the mysterious falling of brickbats in a house near Government House. Most local officials have made investigations, but so far have failed to account for the unaccountable phenomenon which has disturbed the city for five days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Huzara, outward bound for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Navarino, homeward bound from Bombay, left here yesterday evening.

MARCH 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s.s. Imperator, which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo, arrived here this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 5.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Merka arrived here safely on the morning of the 5th instant.

COLOMBO, MARCH 5.

French mail steamer Yangste, from China, arrived.
H. M. S. Penguin, from Trincomalli, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotten Market to-day closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollers	4 3-16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
Bar Silver	43⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅞
4½ per cent. do.	71¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104¼
Chartered Bank Shares	£24
,, Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong Bank Shares	£50

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT. March 4.

10 p.m.	77·4

MONDAY, 5.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	81·1
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	83·1

LADY DE GREY, says *Atlas*, is better, and it is hoped that all danger is past. Her illness has been much prolonged owing to the typhoid symptoms being followed by a lung complication. From the first she has been under the care of Dr. Anderson, C.I.E., who was on Lord Ripon's staff in India, and has had great experience in fever cases.

THE Unionists, writes a London correspondent, say that Lord Dufferin will be a great accession to their ranks. He is opposed, so at least it is said, to Mr. Gladstone's policy, but there is no recorded public utterance of the Governor-General of India to confirm this view. He is an Irish landowner and an Ulster Liberal, and it is therefore quite probable that he leans to Unionist opinions.

Truth says Lord Dufferin's early return home may be a "surprise" to the papers, but it certainly has not "surprised" Lord Salisbury, who has been perfectly aware of the Viceroy's intention for some time back, but the matter has been kept as secret as possible.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE, who has accompanied the Viceroy to Darjeeling, will make a short tour in the direction of the Nepaul frontier.

THE Director of the Geological Survey of India has left Calcutta for a tour in Northern India, and will return some time in April next.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN holds a durbar at Meerut on the 9th instant. No fewer than five hundred Durbaris are expected to attend.

THE authorities at Kew have arranged and identified the botanical collection made by Dr. Giles while with the Gilgit Mission.

A BRANCH of the National Indian Association is about to be opened at Hyderabad through the exertions of Nawab Imad-ud-Dowla. Mrs. Marshall has kindly consented to be the President of the Branch.

THE Board of Trade returns show that the exports of railway material to India in January exceeded 50,000 tons. This is more than double the export for January of last year, and nearly as much as for all other countries put together. Our railway engineers should be having a busy time.

THE net value of gold imported to this country from the beginning of the official year to the end of January was Rs. 2,66,08,417, and that of silver imported was Rs. 7,00,08,374, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 9,66,16,791. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 9,19,06,637, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 9,19,02,780.

MR. GRIERSON'S paper on the Medical Literature of Hindustan, read at the Vienna Congress, has been published by Mr. Alfred Holder, editor of the Court and University Press, Vienna. The essay has special reference to Tulsi Das, whose place in the history of India is of the first importance. As Mr. Grierson says, his Ramayan, apart from its literary merits, is a remarkable work from the mere fact of its universal acceptance by all classes of the Hindu community.

THE recent railway accident at Bongong is one of those catastrophes that would seem to baffle the most perfect system of precautionary measures. The driver of the mail train was a man of 17 years' service, without a mark against his name, as sober, steady, and reliable a servant as the railway has in its employ. On leaving the previous station, the man only received a line clear message as far as the distance signal, on the ground that shunting was going on at the station. The distance signal was against him; but despite of this fact, and his warning message, the man ran his train on into the station till he saw the line blocked. Even then, if he had reversed his engine and remained on it, it is probable the result would have been less serious, and he would have himself escaped unhurt; but he evidently lost his head, and jumped off, and was picked up insensible and a good deal bruised. He is now in hospital.

A CALCUTTA paper is pleased to learn that the split in the camp of the Uncovenanted Service Association, caused by Mr. Buckley's resolution, is in a fair way of being closed in a manner that will suit the various interests concerned. The Committee met on Thursday, and an amended resolution was drawn up, which satisfied the various interests represented, and which, it is thought, will be accepted in general meeting. "In a question of this nature, it must be remembered that unity is strength, and the recommendations of the Association and the influence of their friends who have taken up their cause in England are far more likely to carry weight, if they are able to represent that they are taking action on behalf of the entire Uncovenanted Service of the country. Individual or departmental interests should be prepared to make a considerable concession towards this end, as any action supported by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Home authorities will assuredly only be of a general nature. We believe his Excellency the Viceroy is disposed to support the claims of the service to a certain extent, and moderation in their demands is more likely to meet with immediate attention and action than claims based on what may appear justice to the memorialists, because supported by former circulars and State papers, that were issued under entirely different conditions, and which the Government in the present state of its finances could simply not afford to recognise."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

ONE of the oldest members of Parliament remarked to me a few days ago that he never remembered a Session so tame as the present one. "Why," he said, "the House is as languid in the first week as it usually is in the last." I saw the hon. and gallant gentleman in the lobby last night after the remarkable speech of Mr. William O'Brien, but he did not complain then of any languor. It is a fact, however, that until yesterday the debate on Mr. Parnell's motion has been carried on in a spiritless manner, and the only speech, except that of the Irish leader, which rose above the level of ordinary discussion, was the one delivered by Mr. Herbert Gladstone on Wednesday afternoon. The popular notion of that young gentleman is that he is superficial, bumptious, and arrogant. Those who know him—and I do not speak merely of his Liberal friends—say that while he may not be possessed of phenomenal talents like his "superhuman" father, to quote the Duke of Argyll's cynical description, the member for Leeds is neither bumptious nor arrogant. Certainly, he provoked the venerable and somewhat acrid Sir Walter Barttelot by the terms he applied to a section of the Irish landowners, but on the whole the speech was a modest one, and while it does not deserve the exaggerated encomiums of some Gladstonian journalists it was, from the Opposition point of view, able and effective. Opinions differ as to Mr. Parnell's oratorical performance. I did not hear it, so I cannot speak from personal knowledge. I, however, asked several members, Conservative and Home Rule, what their impressions were. The replies I received were rather confusing. Sir Richard Temple, for example, said "I never heard him make a poorer speech." A Liberal M. P. described Mr. Parnell's utterance as "capital." and an Irish member told me it would certainly rank among the member for Cork's best efforts in Parliament. You will see from this little incident how difficult it is to get a candid expression of opinion about any political matter. Mr. William O'Brien cannot complain of any want of interest in his speech last night. The House was more crowded than it had been on any previous occasion during the week, and the applications for seats in the public galleries were ten times more numerous than they were on the opening night of the Session. The author—or, rather, one of the authors—of the "Plan of Campaign" spoke for an hour and a half, and never once did the attention of the House flag. It was expected that the Chief Secretary would reply to the member for East Cork, and when Mr. O'Brien finished, the House was surprised to see Mr. Finlay making a move as if he intended to speak. The speaker had hardly called upon Mr. Finlay to address the House when shouts of "Balfour" were raised from the Liberal benches below the gangway. These cries were continued for some time, not, however, quite ten months, as an Irish Member subsequently remarked, and when the House saw that Mr. Balfour did not intend to respond, members trooped out into the lobbies to discuss the impassioned speech they had just listened to. The Liberal members did not hesitate to say that the Chief Secretary was "afraid to tackle" it, and Mr. John Morley, who spoke about midnight, gave public expression to this view of the matter, when he remarked:—"I should have thought that he (Mr. Balfour) would not have lost a moment, but instead of that his secretaries are busy rummaging despatch boxes, and the telegraph is at work to find out whether the allegations are true or not." Mr. Finlay, who has a good delivery, made a telling speech in favour of the policy of the Government. Mr. John Morley, who sat immediately in front of the Unionist speaker, actually writhed under the castigation administered to the Gladstonian party by the eminent Scotch member. For persons of a cynical frame of mind it must have been a rich treat to watch the faces of the Liberal leaders during Mr. Finlay's peroration in which he exhorted the Chief Secretary "to go on without fear and without favour in this matter." When Mr. Finlay sat down Mr. Gladstone turned round and exchanged a few words with him. We may be sure that the right hon. gentleman was not congratulating the hon. and learned gentleman on having made a successful speech, but the conversation did not appear to be of an unfriendly nature. I noticed that all the prominent Liberal Unionists were absent when Mr. Finlay spoke. Sir Henry James put in an appearance later in the evening, when Professor Stuart was making one of the dreariest speeches it has ever been my misfortune to listen to. Of the minor events of the night, decidedly the most interesting was the attack on the Government by Mr. Evelyn, who spoke during the dinner hour from one of the back benches below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House. The Conservative benches were thinly occupied, and Mr. Balfour was conspicuous by his absence—a fact which was referred to by Mr. Evelyn. Sir H. Holland represented the Cabinet, and there were four or five other Ministers present including Sir James Fergusson. Sir Richard Temple was also an attentive listener, but could not occasionally refrain from expressing dissent when Mr. Evelyn said anything particularly strong about the party of which he will cease to be a member after he has recorded his vote in favour of Mr. O'Brien's amendment to-night. The Liberals and Home Rulers made up for the coolness and opposition of the Conservatives by the cheers with which they greeted almost every sentence uttered by the speaker. I noticed, however, that several of the Ministerialists cheered Mr. Evelyn's statement that he was indifferent to the jeers and jibes by which he had been assailed for venturing to act in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. The Conservatives evidently did not like the almost contemptuous manner in which he spoke of Lord Salisbury, whom he indirectly accused of untruthfulness, but they were pleased at the handsome tribute he paid to Mr. W. H. Smith as leader of the Conservative party in the House. After making his speech, Mr. Evelyn walked down to the floor of the House, and after making a profound bow to Mr. Peel disappeared. Shortly afterwards, however, he re-entered the House from behind the Speaker's chair, and sat for a few minutes on the front Opposition bench, talking to his neighbour, Mr. Childers. The interposition of the Attorney-General later in the debate was a surprise to most people, as it had been arranged that Mr. Balfour should follow Mr. Morley last night. The obvious inference was that the secretaries of the Chief Secretary had not finished rummaging the despatch boxes, and that the information telegraphed for from the Castle had not been received. Sir R. Webster spoke to a tolerably full House, and made a slashing speech, though I do not think he convinced impartial persons that the Conservative party did not in 1885 enter into compromising relations with the Parnellite party. No one can listen to the Attorney-General without feeling that he is in earnest, and that there is less of the speaking from the brief than usually characterises gentlemen of the long robe in Parliament. *Ars est celare artem* we know, but I never heard the most bitter opponent of Sir Richard Webster impute insincerity to him as a politician I was obliged to go away before Mr. Morley replied, but the Right Hon. Member for Newcastle is not one of the most attractive speakers in the House of Commons. He is a standing example of the truthfulness of the saying that some of the least ineffective of speakers to listen to are the best to read. I am told by those who heard him that one of his best points was his answer to a sneering remark made on Tuesday night by Mr. T. W. Russell. Said that champion of Orangeism:—"Surely the 'union of hearts' has gone a long way when it has caused the Right Honourable Member for Newcastle to be publicly blessed by the Church." "There is," says Mr. Morley, "something particularly edifying in this solicitude in the spokesman of the Rump of the Party of Ascendancy, who, when they had the power, took away from the religion of the mass of the Irish people their wealth and their temples, drove them into holes and caverns, and on account of their religion deprived them of all hope of becoming possessors of land or of entering the liberal professions or even of getting any light from education itself. We know how to measure the sincerity and the good faith of the friends of the hon. member. The Party of Ascendancy has fallen on evil days, indeed, when, under the name of unionism, they are going about beating their hideous Orange drum in Ulster with one hand, and with the other stealthily plucking the sleeve of Monsignor Persico." This passage is a fair sample of the heated tone of the debate—a tone which threatens to increase rather than diminish as the Session advances.

The Gladstonians, although their majority was much smaller, profess to be pleased with the result of the contest at Dundee between Mr. Firth, the sworn foe of the Londen City Corporation, and Sir Henry Daly, the predecessor of Sir Lepel Griffin in Central India. The return of the Gladstonian candidate was, however, a foregone conclusion. If they succeed in retaining Southwark, the polling for which is taking place to-day, and in increasing their majority they will have some reason to be satisfied.

Mr. Samuel Smith will not, I am afraid, have a chance of moving his amendment to the address either on Monday or Tuesday as he hoped, and when it does come on I anticipate that the Government will try to cut the discussion as short as possible. Sir Richard Temple told me a day or two ago that it was his intention to take part in the debate, but he may find, as he has found before, that he is not a free agent in the matter. If Mr. Atkin Douglas wants Sir Richard to defend the policy of the Government of India in enhancing the Salt Tax the Hon. Baronet will speak. If the Conservative Whig thinks the defence may be left to Sir John Gorst then Sir Richard will not be allowed to put his views before the House. Mr. Slagg, I understand, intends to speak on behalf of Mr. Smith's amendment, and another member of the same political persuasion who interests himself in Indian questions, Colonel Gourley, tells us that he may also have something to say against Lord Dufferin's financial policy. The amendment runs as follows:—"But this House humbly expresses to her Majesty its regret that another deficit is threatened in the Indian Budget, and that it has been deemed necessary to raise the Salt Tax in order to meet the same. That it views with anxiety these recurring deficits in the Indian revenue accounts and urges greater economy in the administration. That it calls upon the Government of India to meet the wishes of the native population both in respect of finance and administration, so far as it can do so consistently with prudence and sound policy, and that it urges her Majesty's Government to redeem the promise made in the Queen's Speech two years ago, that an inquiry should be made into the Government of India by the appointment of a Royal Commission for that purpose."

Mr. Caine, who has not visited India for nothing, is on the 13th of March to call attention to the Minute No. 166, 25th June, 1887, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State in reply to a despatch of Lord Cross, No. 70, (Revenue,) dated the 12th day of August, 1886, containing papers received from the British and Colonial Temperance Congress relative to the system of Excise Revenue in India, and to move "that in the opinion of this House the fiscal system of the Government of India directly leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries and liquor shops in large numbers of places, where till recently they never existed, in defiance of native opinion and the protests of the inhabitants, and that such increased facilities for drinking produces a steadily increasing consumption and spreads misery and ruin amongst the industrial classes of India."

Lord Dufferin's resignation will be a stale dish by the time this letter reaches Bombay, but I may not for that reason omit a reference to it. The Viceroy's action has been much talked of and a great deal written about it in the newspapers, with the exception of the *World*, which has never a word. People now find it easier to believe that Lord Dufferin really is retiring for private reasons. This state of mind has not been arrived at without a struggle. Men reasoned from the ordinary characteristics of human nature and believed that none but the most overpowering of reasons could compel resignation of so exalted and splendid a post. Further, it was impossible to avoid contrasting Viceroy and Secretary of State, and deducing therefrom consequences unflattering to the latter. A large number of reports have been circulated. Lord Dufferin was coming home to get a diplomatic appointment to qualify him for a diplomatist's pensiou. This was quite sure, one was told; here is the proof—Lord Dufferin telegraphed to Lord Salisbury for the Embassy to Rome and was promised it. Then, again, it was stated that his Excellency's eyesight had nearly failed through reading so many despatches. The *Star* thinking, perhaps, more of the Irish landlord than the Indian Viceroy—catalogued all the bad things—or so-called bad things—which year by year have happened in India since Lord Ripon left, and led its readers to infer that it was the most natural thing in the world that the resignation should have been announced. Some of the gossipping papers have been showing how little they know about the depreciated rupee and its baleful consequences. One of them tells us that the Viceroy's salary is worth, nominally, £20,000 per annum, but owing to the fall in exchange is now worth only £13,000 per annum. The inference from the statement that the fall in exchange affects the *whole* of the Viceroy's salary is surely this: Lord Dufferin's "allowances" are so splendid that he can send home all his salary! Well, in that case, £13,000 a year for four years placed on deposit with one's bankers or judiciously invested is not to be grumbled at. Without interest, the nice sum of £52,000 is secured. I have heard of an Indian Governor who, after more than five years' service, is reputed to have taken home from £30,000 to £40,000, but he wasn't a Viceroy, and I doubt very much, so great has been his Excellency's hospitality, if Lord Dufferin will leave India much the richer for his quartette of years of service. There is great annoyance in Conservative circles at Lord Lansdowne's appointment. It is held that a Tory should have been appointed. With much reason, too. But while the Conservatives owe their continued existence to the Liberal Unionists they must not grumble if the insurance premium is high. I cannot hear any echo on this side of Lord Dufferin's praise of his successor.

"Sir Charles Turner, K.C.I.E., *vice* Sir Henry Maine, K.C.S.I., deceased." This is the new arrangement respecting the Indian Council which you this morning will probably be commenting upon. It was known that Sir Charles was anxious to become a Member of Council, but it was not thought he had interest enough to secure the vacant seat. As I said last week, Mr. H. S. Cunningham was believed to be first favourite, his powers of persuasion in respect to appointments being believed to be still all-prevailing. They have not prevailed on his occasion. Lord Cross was not amenable to his "sweet influences." Sir W. Hunter was believed to have a better chance than Sir Charles Turner, but, once more, the unexpected has happened, and the President of the Service Enquiry Commission is now of the Secretary of State's Council. The manner in which I have just described the late Chief Justice of Madras probably explains his appointment. Lord Cross may be prepared to accept the report of the Commission and to initiate legislation and introduce large reforms. Should this be the case it is only natural that he should desire to have at his elbow the President of the Commission on whose findings action, if any, will be based. I am informed that the Secretary of State is anxious to do something which shall settle the claims of the natives of India for a little while at least. Of course, in spite of the terms of the Commission, no scheme possessing elements of finality can be produced. It is absurd to talk of finality in such a case. Let Lord Cross legislate for things as they are, for needs which exist, and leave the future to take care of itself. If Sir Charles Turner is to guide the Secretary of State's hand that is exactly the course which will be followed.

A strenuous effort is to be made during the coming season to remedy some of the many grievances of which the members of the Uncovenanted Service complain. Mr. H. S. King, M.P., is concerning himself heartily in behalf of the Service. A step has just been taken, which will materially help forward the acceptance of the representations which are made. On the strong recommendation of Mr. King, Mr. S. Digby, formerly of Bombay, has been unanimously appointed Parliamentary Agent. The Uncovenanted Service is to be congratulated on having obtained the services of Mr. Digby. Since his return to England and his adoption of a journalistic career in London Mr. Digby has made many friends, particularly in political circles, and all that can be done in bringing grievances to the attention of Members of Parliament will be done by him. With Mr. King inside the House and Mr. Digby working amongst legislators outside some good at least will be deserved if not indeed secured.

Mr. J. M. Maclean's enquiries regarding a reduction in the postage rates to and from India out of the bargain which the Postmaster-General has made for the conveyance of mails was praiseworthy. But I do not suppose—I have had no opportunity of asking him—Bombay's public-spirited ex-citizen expected any other answer than that which he received. The reduction only goes to lesson the loss on mail-carrying, does not extinguish it. So says Mr. Raikes. But, is it not a fact that the lose is on the China and Australian, not on the Indian, section of the Eastern and Austral mails? Mr. Maclean would do good service if he could find out the facts in this respect.

Sir William W. Hunter has not got the ear of *The Times* for nothing. He has written a series of articles on "The India of the Queen" which, many people allege, deals far too kindly with native—Indian aspirations. To the conduct he was guilty of then he has added another enormity. In last Saturday's *Times*—(the article, it is true, was shunted to the outer page, and it is not everybody who takes *The Times* that reads the outer page)—appeared an article on the National Congress held in Madras. It was described as "From a Correspondent." There is only one man in England who would be allowed to write for *The Times* such things as appeared in the article in question, and that is Sir W. Hunter. The Congress is described in sympathetic terms and is declared to be "an important event." The proposals of the Conference are described as moderate and the tone of all the speeches as loyal. So much interest does the writer take in the Legislative Council Reform proposals that he drafts a Reform Bill, settles the character of the representative, and provides the constituencies! Again, only one Anglo-Indian, and he a Scotchman, would have had the temerity or modesty to do this! And in *The Times* only one would be permitted to do it. Further, it is declared the Congress "shows a capacity for organised political activity throughout the Empire," and constitutes "a power of which serious count must be taken." Sir William Hunter is very much to the fore in his own proper person as well as in the disguise of "a correspondent." He reads a paper next week at the Society of Arts on "Facts regarding the religions of India and their influence on the moral progress of the people." Lord Northbrook presides. Then a week or two later, in behalf of the National Indian Association and under the presidency of Lord Hobhouse, Sir William is to discuss "certain recent movements in India." In this instance Mr. Beheramjee M. Malabari will probably get a lift.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE season's hunting with these hounds was brought to a very fitting termination with a meet at Andheri and two very first class runs. The covert of Chuckla was the first draw, which, as is usually the case in the very early morning, proved to be tenanted, as the hounds had scarcely been thrown in when a line was owned to and the pack were soon running full cry for the top end of the covert. Here a slight check occurred, just long enough to allow those of the field who had got a bad start to get on level terms with the rest, when with a swerve to the left the hounds took us across the Andheri Road and away to the hill with the mango plantation. Here a nasty aloe hedge proved too much for many of the field, who, by making a detour instead of taking the jump, were thrown out altogether, as the hounds, instead of working to the left as they anticipated, dipped the hill and made straight for the open country beyond. The pace was now fast and furious, and few—very few—of the field were with the hounds until a turn left-handed in the direction of the Marole Hills let some of them up again, and it was evident that the jackal was making towards the Marole Caves, where he eventually saved his brush by going to ground in identically the same place as the one we hunted last week. The run had been very fast, and not without its mishaps, as several torn and dirty coats were noticeable as we trotted back towards Saar. Here the usual change of horses having been made the same little covert was drawn, which provided us with such a good jackal last week, and we had not long to wait, when an hullo from a native labourer proclaimed that a jack had gone away across the Tulsi pipe. The hounds were soon laid on and treated us to as rough a gallop as we have had this season over part of the melon ground, and in and out of the dry nullah, on the far side of which a slight check occurred in some vegetable gardens. A beautiful cast set us going again for another five minutes or so, when the jackal, being hard pressed, went to ground in a hole at the roots of a tree. Many of us thought that our season's hunting was over, and regretted that the last run should have been rather a short one. The Master, however, giving orders to Bill to whip the hounds off, with the assistance of one or two of the field soon had Master Jack out of his hiding place, evidently all the better for his short rest, as he went away at a rattling pace, heading straight for the Coorla Backwater. Our run from this time till we killed in the mango plantation near Coorla was one of the best we have had this season, over all sorts of country, including stone-walls, and very fast. A right good finish to a right good season. Never have the hounds been in better condition than this year, and never have they been better hunted.

GAY DOINGS AT DHARAMPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARAMPORE, MARCH 1.

THE town of Dharampore this week presented a splendid appearance, the occasion being that of the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, who arrived a the village of Amba, on the Bansda side, at 10 a.m., when they were received by Mr. Hargovind, the Nyayadhis, accompanied by the Thanadar of the Division, a police and Shirbandi party and Risala sowars. An arch of flowers and Ashok tree leaves, bearing words of welcome, had been erected which, viewed from a distance, formed a pretty spectacle. Passing under this arch they drove to the village of Asura' where the Heir-apparent Kumar Saheb Shri Mohundeoji and Kumar Saheb Shri Buldeoji, accompanied by Mr. Govandas, the Naib Dewan, and a troop of sowars, waited to receive them. The usual greetings having been exchanged, the party reached the Sudder Distillery Building, where his Highness the Maha Rana Shri Narayendevji, the Raja Saheb, with the young Princes and Princesses and the Dewan Saheb were waiting at the head of a procession of state carriages, horses, sowars, police, Arab and Makarani guards, and the civil and military officers of the State. The guests appeared to be greatly pleased on being introduced to the young Princes and Princesses, who, clad in gorgeous raiment and decorated with costly jewellery, appeared to vie with one another in exciting general admiration. The procession then marched through the town to the Garden Bungalow, where the guests were accommodated. The thoroughfares were decorated with rows of flags and flowers, and arches of foliage. While passing the school-building Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard appeared to be much pleased with the salaaming of the school-boys. Leaving the guests at the bungalow, the party dispersed. The usual salute of guns was fired in honour of the distinguished guests.

In the afternoon the guests, accompanied by Koomar Sahebs Mohundeoji and Buldeoji and the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Damoderdassji, visited the boys' and girls' schools and distributed prizes to the young students. They expressed their satisfaction with the school management. Afterwards the party visited the Mohungad hill which bears the name of Koomar Saheb Shri Mohundeoji. Good botanical arrangements have been made there and a commodious and airy bungalow is under construction. Returning from the hill the party visited the dispensary, jail and other public buildings and arrived at the Durbar mandap, where the Raja Saheb and the Dewan Saheb were ready to receive them. In the mandap, a raised seat was prepared, where the Chief and his sons, with Mr. Sheppard, seated themselves. Mrs. Sheppard was than shown into the Zenana hall which had been beautifully decorated. In the mandap below the State officers and subordinates occupied seats and witnessed a nautch. A short but appropriate address was read in English by the Nyayadhis at the desire of his Highness, a Guzerati translation being read by the head-master of the English School. Mr. Sheppard expressed great satisfaction with what he had seen. Pan-sooparee and attar goolab having been distributed, and Mrs Sheppard having returned from the Zenana, the durbar broke. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard then drove off to the bungalow in company of the Kumar Sahebs. At the time of departure Mr. Sheppard expressed, through the Dewan Saheb, his satisfaction with what he had seen during his visit, as regards the administration, and particularly with the public works building, and gave great credit to the Dewan Saheb for the successful manner in which he has been doing his work. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard left Dharampore at 9 a. m., to-day, for Bulsar.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 17th February, arrived in harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Barrow	Miss Felix Jones
Capt Russell	Mr Plunkett
Mrs Mellis, and infant	Dr Framjee

FROM NAPLES.—Mr and Mrs Mann

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Underwood	2 Miss Perkins and child
Mr Hastings D'Oyley	Mr Norton
Col Rolland	Mr Wedderburn
Mr Wuton	Mr Daniell
Mr Plieninger	Mr E Neil
Mrs Perkins	Mr J Bruning

FROM ADEN.—Mr Kirkman

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 11TH TO 17TH FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen visited the Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor on Saturday. Her Majesty on Sunday attended Divine Service in the private chapel at Osborne.

The Prince of Wales left London on Friday evening for San Remo.

The Queen of Sweden, with Prince Oscar, arrived at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square, on Friday.

In the House of Lords on Friday, after explanations from Earl Granville and Lord Salisbury in relation to their respective speeches on the previous night, Lord Harris stated that field batteries had been supplied for certain Volunteer corps. On Monday the proceedings were little more than formal, and the sitting was of brief duration. On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor, replying to Lord Ellenborough, said that there was at present a public prosecutor, and there was no intention of extending his duties. A Bill relating to Cathedral Chapters and to the Law of Distress were severally read a second time.

In the House of Commons on Friday the adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Mundella, and Mr. A. Balfour then spoke, giving statistics to prove the satisfactory working of the Crimes Act in Ireland. The debate was continued by Mr. J. Morley, Mr. Waddy, Mr. E. Harrington (who, at the demand of the Speaker, withdrew an expression, "flippant mendacity," applied to Mr. Balfour), Mr. Hoare, and other members, and was again adjourned. On Monday the Speaker, having ruled that the arrest of Mr. Pyne and Mr. Gilhooly could not be discussed as matters of privilege, Mr. Picton called attention to the arrest on Friday of Mr. P. O'Brien, and moved a resolution that such arrest was a breach of privilege. Mr. H. Matthews said the arrest was a mistake, for which the police and the Government offered apologies. Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Gladstone thought that further inquiries were necessary; but eventually an amendment, proposed by the Attorney-General, that it was unnecessary to proceed further, was carried by 246 to 151. The debate on the Address was then resumed, and Mr. Parnell moved his amendment condemning the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland. The debate was again adjourned. On Tuesday and on Wednesday the adjourned debate was continued, and was again adjourned. Last night Mr. W. O'Brien spoke, and was followed by other members, but the debate was not concluded.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers, except Lord Ashbourne, were present.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach has rejoined the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade in place of Lord Stanley of Preston, the Governor-General elect of Canada.

The polling at Dundee yesterday resulted in the election of Mr. J. F. B. Firth. The numbers were:—Firth (G.L.), 7,856; Daly (U.L.), 4,217—majority, 3,639.

A demonstration, organized by the Radical clubs of the Metropolis, was made on Monday to welcome Mr. T. D. Sullivan. M.P. on his arrival in London. A procession marched from Euston-square to Hyde-park, where Professor Stuart, M.P., presented an address, to which Mr. Sullivan replied in a brief speech. In the evening a banquet was given at the Criterion Restaurant in honour of the released Irish Members of Parliament.

The Bank rate of discount was reducedto 2½ per cent.

At a meeting on Monday of persons interested in nursing, Princess Christian spoke in favour of the British Nursing Association, Mr. Savory, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, said that faith in drugs was declining, while the value of good nursing was becoming more recognized.

A deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance had an interview on Saturday with Mr. Ritchie, M. P., President of the Local Government Board, to urge the adoption of local control over the liquor traffic. Mr. Ritchie, while concurring in the desire to suppress intemperance, declined to pledge the Government to extreme measures.

The Right Rev. Walsham How, Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, has been appointed Bishop of Wakefield.

Very heavy snowstorms occurred on Monday night and the following morning, and have caused great interruption to railway and road traffic in many parts of the country. In London the fall was not great, and was immediately succeeded by a thaw.

Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., was arrested on Friday afternoon in mistake for Mr. Gilhooly, but was soon released, with apologies, when the error was discovered.

Mr. Pyne, M. P., was arrested on Friday at the entrance to the House of Commons. Mr. Gilhooly, M. P., was also arrested the same night on leaving the House of Commons. Both gentlemen have been conveyed to Dublin.

Mr. Pyne, M.P., has since been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but was released on bail pending appeal. He was, however, rearrested on another charge. Mr. Gilhooly has also been liberated on sureties.

The Rev. D. Stephens, C.C., has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for inciting to violation of the law but has appealed.

The trial of the action brought by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt against Mr. Byrne, divisional magistrate, for assault and false imprisonment, was begun in Dublin on Saturday, when Mr. Blunt was examined. The hearing was not concluded.

OBITUARY.—P. C. Chenevix-Trench, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Lieut.-Col. E. Dunbar; Lieut.-Col. C. H. W. Tyndale; Commander W. W. Hutton, R.N.

THE operation of tracheotomy was performed on Friday on the throat of the German Crown Prince and has not been followed by evil consequences, the Prince's condition remaining satisfactory.

An outline of the tripartite Treaty signed by Italy has been published in a German newspaper, which is believed to be correct. According to that statement Italy and Germany are allied to resist a French attack and with Austria to oppose an attack upon either by France and Russia.

The European situation still remains in an uncertain state. The Austrian and Hungarian Press especially regard the prospects of prolonged peace as very doubtful, and point to the continued increase of the Russian troops on the western frontiers as justifying their doubts.

The Russian semi-official journals treat Prince Bismarck's recent speech as indicating a sincere desire for peace, but the independent papers protest against the supercilious and suspicious mention of Russia and her intention by the German Chancellor.

In a debate in the French Chamber on Monday great opposition was offered to the credit for Tonquin expenses, and an equal number of votes was recorded for and against. The Premier offered to reduce the credit asked for by 200,000 francs, and that proposition was accepted by a majority of eight votes.

The terms of the agreement between GreatBritain and France in respect of the New Hebrides has been published in Paris, and formulates the powers of the joint Naval Commission.

Mr. Blaine has telegraphed from Florence his desire not to be nominated as Republican candidate for the next Presidency of the United States. Some doubts of the sincerity of the withdrawal are expressed, but the general belief is that Mr. Blaine will not stand.

The Commissioners on the Fisheries question at Washington have concluded their labours and a treaty has been signed which will be submitted for sanction to the United States Senate, the Imperial Parliament, and the Dominion Government.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON EDUCATION.

THE annual Prize Distribution ceremony of the Poona Native Institution took place at the Thate's Wada on Saturday morning, when there were present :—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught with their Staff, Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye, Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, Dr. and Mrs. Keith, Colonel and Miss Becher, Sardars Baba Maharajee Raste Dhamdhere, K.V. Raste, K. L. Nulkar, C. I. E., Dr. Bhandarkar, Professor Dustor, Rao Bahadoor V. M. Bhide, N. B. Joglekar, Mrs. Sorabji, Mrs. Oxenham, Professor Oxenham, Mr. H. Davies, Assistant Sessions Judge, Mr. Plunkett, Khan Bahadur Dustur Hushang Jamasp, Rao Bahadur Ganputrao Venaik Sanglikar, Miss Hurford and a large circle of friends and well-wishers of the Institution. Mr. Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, the Superintendent and Head Master of the Institution, then read the report, describing the history and the progress of the Institution during the thirty years of its existence. The report said :—

The Poona Native Institution, which was started in 1860, and which has been under our management since 1874, is intended for the express purpose of bringing literary, scientific, and technical education within the reach of the poorer classes and ameliorate their condition as far as possible. The great wealth of the Institution which struck H. E. Lord Reay upon his visit was the one hundred and eleven beggars whom he found in the full enjoyment of gratuitous secondary education. The Institution being started in the face of wants had to struggle against many difficulties for several years. The Institution was admitted on the roll of aided schools in 1881 and the grants earned in subsequent years prove both the quality of the instruction given and the satisfactory working of the Institution. The following statement represented by figures is of the proficiency grants awarded from year to year, 1882, Rs. 730 ; 1883, Rs. 1,248 ; 1884, Rs. 1,248 ; 1885, Rs. 2,696 ; 1886, Rs. 2,696, 1887, Rs. 3,736. Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., inspected the Institution in October last, and finding it in a satisfactory working order was pleased to record in office the following minute :—" The Poona Native Institution continues to strengthen its position. Its numbers are still on the increase, and it also advances in general efficiency. The Institution has greatly improved its position and appliances, and is making most praiseworthy efforts to meet the wants of its students in physical science and drawing. It registered itself towards the end of the year under Act XXI. of 1860, and has thus acquired an additional claim on public confidence."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught then rose, and spoke as follows :—

Ladies and Gentlemen, Sardars and People of Native India,—I thank you kindly for your verses of welcome to myself and the Duchess this day. It has been fully stated in the report just read what are the aims, the objects, and the position of the Institution, and I do not wish to needlessly repeat what has been so ably put before you or to bore you, but will in a few words congratulate you. I am pleased to see that you have started physical science and drawing. Drawing especially is one of those Arts which civilise and humanize us ; and the hundreds of beautiful buildings in different parts of India bear ample testimony to the genius of a people who can produce such fine works of art. Technical education is of such vast importance to the rising generation that you may well make many sacrifices to attain it ; and I have much pleasure in presenting to the institution a prize for drawing. Thirty years have placed your Institution on a satisfactory footing ; and I earnestly trust that you may go on, and by another 30 years find yourselves on a still more satisfactory footing, not only in Poona, but in the whole of the Deccan, which result will be best advanced by emulation among yourselves and the energy and hard working committees.

Prizes were then distributed by his Royal Highness.

AGRICULTURAL POVERTY IN RATNAGIRI.

AN Association called the Ratnagiri Agriculturists' Relief Association has been, of late, formed in Bombay for the purpose of making efforts in the way of ameliorating the present deplorable condition of the agriculturists in the district of Ratnagiri. It has no periodical meetings, but meets occasionally, and as urgency requires. Since its commencement, the Association held four meetings—two of which were public, the other two being held by the managing committee. In all of these meetings there were discussions on the causes of the poverty of Ratnagiri, and eventually the Association arrived at the conclusion that more than half the misery and woe of the district was due to the excessive indebtedness of the agriculturists, and that it was expedient to relieve them by the operation of the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act (Act No. XVII. of 1879). To go to the root of the matter, the Association deemed it proper to send a special commission, consisting of three of its influential members, in the district of Ratnagiri, to distribute hand-bills proclaiming the intentions of the Association all over the district, to make the agriculturists acquainted with the benefits and relief derivable from this enactment, and consequently to learn how many of them would accede to the proposal of the Association. The commission left Bombay for Ratnagiri on the 21st of December, and having got over the initial difficulties, did all that the Association had expected from it. The commission returned here on the 21st January, and submitted a long learned and interesting report of its work at the fourth meeting of the Association. The commission succeeded in getting about 2,700 signatures of the agriculturists in the district in question. In this way when the Association was fully convinced of the necessity of extending the operations of the Relief Act to the Ratnagiri district, it drew up the following petition, and sent it to the secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association on the 18th ult:—

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned agriculturists of the district of Ratnagiri, beg the favour of your kindly getting the Bombay Presidency Association to petition Government, on our behalf, to extend the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, (Act No. XVII. of 1879), to the Ratnagiri district, at as early a date as possible.

(2) We need hardly dwell on the advantages extended and relief given by this enactment to the Agriculturists of the districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. The difference in their condition, before and after the passing of this Act, is well-known.

(3) The condition of the Agriculturists of the Ratnagiri district have been, and is still, worse than that of the people of the districts abovenamed, before the passing of this Act, and therefore if the Bombay Presidency Association takes up our cause and represents our grievances to Government in the proper manner and gets the said Act extended to the Ratnagiri district, it will confer a great blessing on the large masses of the inhabitants of the Ratnagiri district, who have to wholly depend upon agriculture for their subsistence.

(4) For any information that you may need we refer you to our Association, (The Ratnagiri Agriculturists, Relief Association), the honorary secretary of which is Mr. Daji Krishnarao Dalvi, No. 4, Babulnath Temple Road, Tardeo Post Office, Bombay.

(5) Hoping that you will move the council of your Association to take up our cause in right earnest at the first opportunity.—Yours, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 6th March, 1888.

1. Sword drill for Officers and Staff Sergeant at 6 p.m. on Thursday at the Volunteer Club.

2. There will be no proficiency class on Thursday at the Volunteer Club, but there will be the usual parade on Friday morning at 6-30 a.m. for Candidates.

3 From this date till the 12th inst. the Colaba range will be available for class-firing.

4 The following promotions in "D" Co will take effect from this date—To be Sergt—Corpl A Pitcher. To be Lance-Sergeant—Corpl T Pincent. To be Lance Corpls—Volr W Rowes R Rowe, C Zucarte, F B Mc Mahon and W Pettegrew. Corporal A Pitcher is appointed Lance-Sergeant.

5 The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Co :—No 2635 Vol S Leech and No 2636 Vol F P Vieyra.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

6 There will be sword drill at the Riding School on the mornings of Wednesday, 7th, and Thursday, 8th inst, at 7 a.m. Uniform without bandoliers and carbines to be worn Members who are unable to attend Camp are particularly requested to attend these drills.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S Rio Bueno, 1,110 tons, Captain R W Young, cleared out yesterday, for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE S S Jeanie, Captain R G McDowall, brought to Bombay on the 4th, a cargo of railway materials for the B B and G I P Railway companies from Middlesbro.

THE S S Hay Grean, 1,201 tons, Captain D Blacklaw, which arrived in port on Saturday last, brought in a cargo of railway materials for the local railway companies' from Barrow-in-Furness, which port she left on the 31st January last. Messrs Hill and Grenan are her agents in Bombay.

THE B. I. steamer Assyria, 969, tons Captain C. R. Kendall, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. D. Graham, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon and child, Mrs. Ezra and three children, Mr. Leveroy, Revd James Weingartner, Mr. W. Weston, School Master, and Mrs. Kent and two children and Mrs. M. Ramble, for Karachi ; Dr. S. G. Constantinidi and a Mahomedan gentleman and wife, for Bussorah ; Mr. H. J. A. Cany and friend, from Linga ; Mr. S, Ahmed, for Falia ; and 62 deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH MARCH, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. D.Balduino	3044	G. Dodero	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Thames	2137	W. A. Seton	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Somershill	1497	J. L. Riddock	D	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ City of Carthage	1717	W. M. Grieve	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Sorento	1775	F. W. Oustan	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Cameron	1585	P. C. Crockete	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1416	De Marche	H	F. Bozzoni,
„ I. Mornish	1292	W. T. H. Ashby	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	1372	H. Agnews		K. Nixon & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	T. H. S. Millard	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Rothsay	1387	E. Goodier	M	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	J. R. Gordon	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1912	J. R. Kewley	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Zambesi	1561	E. Crewe	P	P. & O. Co.
„ Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Amana	2018	Thwaite	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Rio Bueno	1100	R. W. Young	Off side	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Brenda	1073	J. Merrifield		C. Edulji.
„ Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid		K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Siam (s)	Weighell	Suez, Feb. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Sir Lancelot	Noel	False Point.
	Assyria (s)	Kendall	Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ballaarat, for London, &c.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
„ Akbar, for Pondicherry, Mauritius, &c.
„ Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Dragoman, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
„ Kashgar, for China and Australia.
„ St. Regulus, for Marseilles.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVALS.
1 City of Khios s ... McPherson ...Glasgow, Jan. 23.
Nevasa s ... Parsonage ...Bombay, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.
March 3.—Steamers Palitana, Astronomer and Rajpootana.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—11 bales hides, B Esmail ; 40 tons bones, N Khandoo ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, Punnett and Co.

Victoria s—2,000 cwts bone-meal, E Purdhan.

City of Carthage s—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 200 bales gunny rags, P Hoerji ; 104 cwts myrabolams, C P Cama ; 100 bales goats hair, and 50 bales wool, E Gangji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sacrabosco s—200 cwts poppyseed, 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts W Bell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dunedin s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Owen and Okell ; 5,750 cwts gingelyseed, Volkart Bros ; 5,500 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 1,999 cwts linseed and 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co.

Atrato s—609 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,500 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co ; 123 cwts rapeseed, Soundy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Sinclair s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, 999 cwts gingellyseed, 6,000 cwts wheat and 100 bales cotton, J Fachiri ; 2,308 cwts linseed, 745 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Bros.

Thames s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 1,950 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

Amana s—3,600 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

Drayoman s—188 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 650 cwts buffalo horns, R Cadarbhai.

FOR HAVRE.

Cuba s—300 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co ; 50 cwts Malabar gum, F Hurst ; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Barcelona s—300 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

Rio Bueno s—200 bales cotton, Blascheck and Co.

D Balduino s—675 bales cotton, and 3,490 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros ; 300 cwts gingelly seed, E. Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 200 1 cwts gingelly seed, A. Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

D. Balduino s—2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 250 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gill and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Endymion s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Amphitrite s—220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Clan Cameron s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 156 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Endymion s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Stura s—108 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Stura s—25 bales twist, J Campbell, and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—10 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co ; 46 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co.

Kashgar s—100 bales twist, S A Ebrahim ; 57 bales cotton and 400 bales twist, D P Marker.

Stura s—108 bales cotton, A H Caderdina ; 568 cwts. sandalwood, P F Talati ; 450 bales twist, H P Jootha ; 110 bales twist, C Chhotalal ; 150 bales twist, R Canjee ; 125 bales twist, E Sorabjee ; 46 bales twist, K Joovarmull ; 75 bales twist, H Mooljee ; 8 cwts sandalwood, F M Chinai ; 100 bales twist, C Khetsee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—95 bales twist, S Abhraham.

Stura s—15 bales T cloth and long cloth, T Moolji and Co.

Zambesi s—11 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co ; 3 chests opium, J Ezra ; 3 chests opium, D Foolchund ; 4 chests opium, D Dwarkabux.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

POLICE ESPIONAGE IN INDIA.

A GOOD deal of angry discussion has taken place in the vernacular press of Bengal with reference to the following private and confidential circular :—

From—J. C. VEASEY, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

To—All District Superintendents of Police.

(Through Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners.)
Dated Calcutta, the 30th December 1887.

A recent occurrence having shown a lamentable failure on the part of the Police in the discharge of their duties as an Intelligence Department, and it being considered necessary that the scope of their responsibilities in this respect should be defined and extended, the following instructions are now issued :—

Sub-Inspectors in charge of stations will, in future, submit weekly to the District Superintendent a confidential report on such of the undermentioned subjects as may be indicated by that officer. He is to vary them as he may think expedient with reference to the circumstances of the District concerned, and to his estimate of the capacity and trustworthiness of the subordinate in question. The information communicated is to be obtained from all available sources, the authority being mentioned whenever possible, and officers should be encouraged to report freely everything, however apparently trivial, that can have a possible political significance.

The District Superintendent, and in the case of Railway Police, the Assistant Inspector-General will extract from the reports all that he thinks worthy of notice, and submit the same in translation, combined with information gathered from other sources and explanatory notes, when necessary, in a weekly confidential diary, through the Magistrate of the District, or in the case of railways, to the Inspector-General direct.

This diary, which is to be in half margin and in the District Superintendent's own handwriting, will be submitted every Saturday after working hours, will be treated as a confidential communication, and will not be sent into the office. The cover containing it must be marked D. O., and the District Magistrate will be instructed to send it by the next post direct to this office, after perusal, marking the cover " Confidential Special Branch," and not to return it to the District Superintendent.

The diary will be written up from day to day, and each paragraph will bear a weekly serial number. Officers receiving and forwarding diaries will enter them in any action they have taken, or intend, to take, regarding any matter mentioned in them, and will sign such diaries, and enter the date on which they forward them.

District Superintendents must understand that for these orders to have the desired result, the cordial co-operation and interest of all officers in the chain of correspondence is absolutely necessary. They must not, therefore, content themselves with merely passing on reports as received, but must comment fully on them, adding all such information as they may be able to obtain from independent observation and inquiry, and Sub-Inspectors should invariably have it impressed upon them that the collection of information for the weekly report is by no means the least important part of their duties, and that aptitude for this kind of work will recommend them for advancement.

LIST OF SUBJECTS TO BE REPORTED UPON.

(*a*) All political movements, sects, leaders, publications, and the like.

(*b*) Information regarding religious sects, changes in doctrine and practice having a political significance, propagandism.

(*c*) The arrival, sojourn, departure and proceedings generally of suspicious characters and foreigners, special attention being paid to possible foreign emissaries and to the movements of wandering gangs of criminals, the presence in any place of noted criminals, and any circumstances regarding their habits that may come to notice.

(*d*) Rumours or published opinions disturbing the public peace ; popular feelings and rumours.

(*e*) Religious excitement ; comments on laws and Government measures.

(*f*) Illicit trade in arms and ammunition with special reference to any prosecution under the Arms Act for smuggling, and to any discoveries of concealed arms.

(*g*) Affairs in independent or semi-independent Native States, and rumours regarding them.

(*h*) Constitution objects, and proceedings of native societies whether established for political or ostensibly for other objects.

(*i*) Political or mass meetings : their origin organization, and result as to public feeling in the neighbourhood selected with especial reference to any tendency towards, or probability of agrarian excitement.

(*j*) Recruiting for the Indian Army or for Native States.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 3.

Pyrke, Captain, Bombay, Yorkshire L I, on relief, from Purandhar.

MARCH 4.

Williamson, Surgeon-Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolali.

Oarnegy, Lieut., 9th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Satara.

MARCH 5.

Mactaggart, Surgeon, Bengal, Meywar Bheel Corps on leave, from Kherwara.

Hughes, Lieut, Bengal, Meywar Bheel Corps, on duty, from Kherwara.

Collie, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on duty, from Ratnagiri.

Marks, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 5.

Creagh, Surgeon, Bombay, Medical Staff, on duty, to Poona.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1888.
COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	5	110
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	y 5 p.ct.	89
Bengal Coal Co., ...	1000	6 p. ct.	1,580
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6	......	14½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	83
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,600
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y nil.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	71
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	85
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	15 p. ct.	153
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	110
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	85
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	114
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct	97
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	108
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	3 p. ct.	98
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	110
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	81
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p. ct.	110
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	4 p. ct.	112
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	42
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p. ct.	375
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	50	nil.	195
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	25	nil.	51
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	226
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	115
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	87
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	5d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	106
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	88
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	59	nil.	45
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	4 p. ct.	68
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	151
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	118
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	81
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5 p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	56
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2 p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	77
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	59
Tarkessur Railway Co.... ...	100	4 p. ct.	115
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	120
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	160x
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	86x

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	865xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£81

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld	400	250	...		275
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550xd
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	490
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	00
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs	60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	98xd
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	...	335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,0	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	...	150
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	980
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	310xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	770
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	50	500	Rs. 25	625
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	627½
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60	5	35		35
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,7	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. 25	730
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	,250	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	190
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000		...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,00		860
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,00	..	835
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	630
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 830
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 80	1350
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	... 535
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	292xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,32	50	50	Rs. 2	630
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	50		420
Increased	1,483	25	25	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	20	Rs. 55	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld	1,100	1,000	1,0	Rs. 55	1,145
Khandesa S. & W. Mills Co., Ld	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 25	710
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld	3,500	100	10	Rs. 5	141
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	510
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	177½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,515
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 60	1,322½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	1	100		0
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	855
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1.00	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	547½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,00	1,000	...	985
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co. Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	1,050
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	962½xd
Sasson S.& W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,5.0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	250
Sholapore S.& W. Co Ld.		10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,245
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	0'0 1,00	1,006	Rs. 30	630
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	257½
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500	..	500
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	700

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 180	10 p.ct	185 135
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	152
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	52
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	185
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,700
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	680
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	69
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	355
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	150	100	Rs. 10	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	340
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	104
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,295
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		p	165

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL:—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—" In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a bright colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and degenerative forms of Skin Disease."—Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees— Ansar, Harford Co., 110 High Holborn, London.

NOTICES.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

A stylish and light new MAIL-PHAETON, with lady's folding steps, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new single-seated light LANDAULETTE, by Simpson, of Madras, the property of a gentleman.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

A second-hand English-built PONY-CART, in good order.

A second-hand single-seated English BROUGHAM, the property of J. Macpherson, Esq., proceeded to England.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s, per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—" WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona ; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay ; BARRIE & Co., Madras ; WEST & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYALL, Allahabad ; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta ; SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow ; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa ; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* " Guttæ Vitæ" or " Renal Pills, " but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' " Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' " Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the " Medical Adviser, " by Dr. De Roos, on sexual disease, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR DE ROOS Medicines.

HOP SHE SHOWED BITTERS.
HOP SIGNS OF DEATH. BITTERS.
HOP " 52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. BITTERS.
HOP "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. BITTERS.
HOP "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the kidneys became more worse instead of better ; and the doctor who attended her said there was no hope, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which were administered in the proper intervals, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to get up [illegible] before she was taken ill. BITTERS.
HOP "You can make use of this as you think fit, for I feel convinced the patient would not be living now had it not been for the Bitters. [illegible]—Yours faithfully, BITTERS.
HOP (Signed) " R. K. HAMILTON." BITTERS.
HOP HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unsurpassed. No drugged nostrum, but a pure wholesome, and compounded from the choicest medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day ; [illegible] wholesome medicine, go to [illegible] Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. BITTERS.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and only
Address is at the foot
of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED),
FARRINGDON ROAD
LONDON, E.C.
WARE O' FRAUDS.

NOTICES.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the " BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, is as well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Continuous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the " BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the " BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, " BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junction *b*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussaraha
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd *a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum *a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda isowlee
Bulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction *a c*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa *a b*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda *a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore *a d*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjuta *b*
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee *a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona *b d d*
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond *b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum *a*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah *b*
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Ra
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur *a c*
Hodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad *a b c*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore *a*

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat *d*
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broacha
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda *a*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasrai
Pali
Borchavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad *b*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc *a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad-Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

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c From 8 to 12 minutes for Refreshment
30 minutes for Dinner. *d* 40 minutes for Dinne

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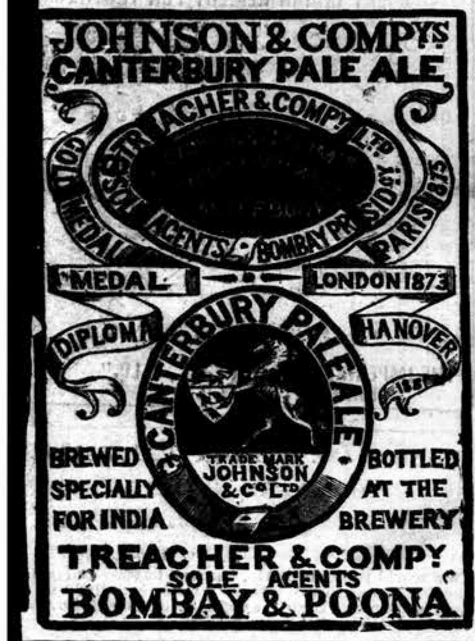

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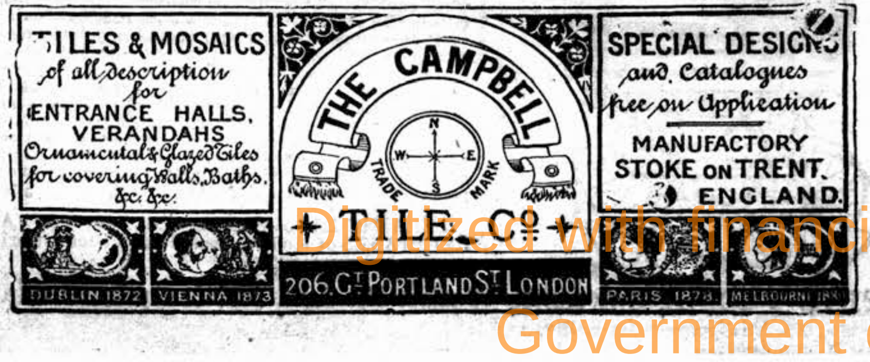

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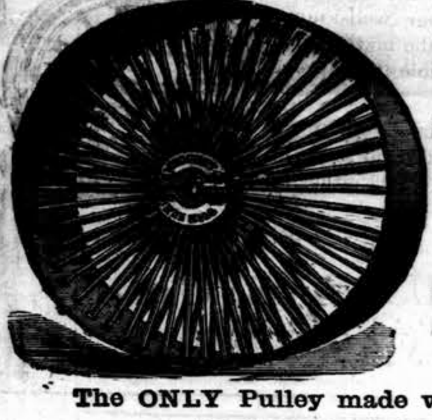

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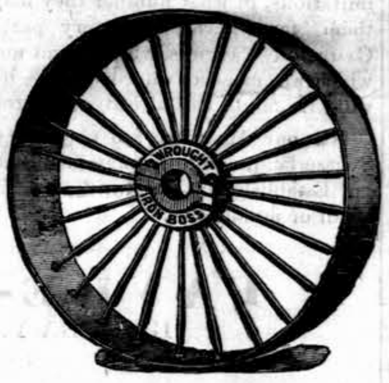

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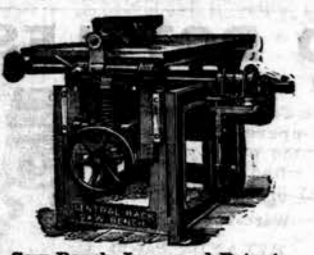

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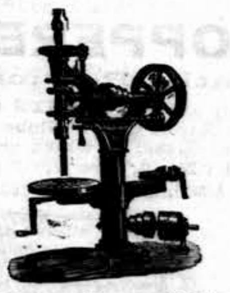

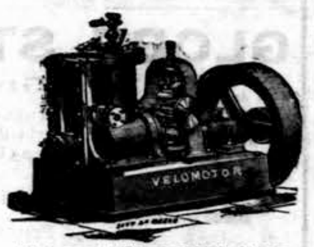

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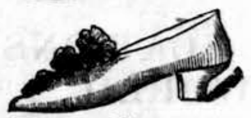

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